The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE——£3 PER ANNUM.] VOL. XXXII. SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1852. No. 4627. { CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. For one inch and under, 3s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertio

KERRA FOR WOLLONGONG.

THIS fine new steamer will leave the Phœnix Wharf for Wollongong every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at eight o'clock, and Wollongong, for Sydney, every Monday and Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock.

Phœnix Wharf, March 1. 5117

STEAMER TO KIAMA.

THE WILLIAM THE Fourth, every Monday and Thursday, at 4 P.M., leaving Kiama Tuesday and Friday Afternoon.

Phœnix Wharf, March 13. 6022

STEAM TO MORETON BAY.

THE STEAM-SHIP EAGLE, J. J. Warner, commander, will be despatched within 48 hours after her arrival.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf. 583

STEAMER TO CLARENCE RIVER.

THE PHŒNIX, expected to-morrow, will sail on her return 48 hours after arrival.

Phœnix Wharf, March 12. 5882

FOR HUNTER RIVER.

Discharging at Morpeth, Newcastle, and Raymond Terrace.

THE SCHOONER ROSETTA, 50 tons, Gordon, master, THIS EVENING.

For freight apply to

JOHN MORRIS, Agent.

Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 6010

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

THE unrivalled clipper brigantine HANNAH, 80 tons, Hugh Williams Ellis, (many years commanding the Mary Ann, in the same trade), master. This very superior vessel is hourly expected from Clarence River, and has been placed in the trade by particular request. She will sail within 48 hours of her arrival. In the mean time goods will be stored for shipment free of any extra charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

JOHN MORRIS, Agent.

Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 6011

FOR KEMPSEY AND THE MACLEAY RIVER.

THE clipper schooner GLENDUART, will leave the Union Wharf, this day, 13th instant, at 6 P.M., weather permitting. For freight or passage apply to the master on board; or

WILLIAM DALTON, Church Hill.

5033

FIRST VESSEL FOR MORETON BAY.

THE favourite brigantine MARY STEWART, 120 tons, J. Allen, commander, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will positively sail on Monday. For freight or passage, having superior accomodations to any vessel in the trade, beds, bedding, wines, &c., found on board, free of extra charge, apply to the Captain, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to

THOMAS STEWART, Erskine-street.

5941

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE Brig JACK, Murphy, master, will sail on Tuesday next, the 16th instant. For freight or passage apply to

W. U. HARRIS, Agent.

Flour Company's Wharf. 5938

FOR MORETON BAY.

A regular Trader.

THE fine schooner LAVINA, 90 tons, H. Wyborn, master, having the greater part of her cargo on board, will sail on Tuesday next, full or not full. Passengers are requested to inspect this vessel's accommodations, which are equal to any in the trade.

For freight or passage apply on board; or to

HENRY CLARKE, Union Wharf.

March 13. 6042

FOR MORETON BAY DIRECT.

THE splendid brigantine ZONE, of the burthen of 140 tons, Captain Elliott, has the greater portion of her cargo engaged, and will sail the 16th instant, weather permitting.

For freight or passage apply to

JOHN MORRIS, Agent.

Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street. 6009

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.

For Passage only.

THE clipper brigantine MEG MERRILIES, Smith, commander, will positively sail on Monday next.

Passengers will find the accommodations of this vessel to be very superior. Beds, bed linen, &c., found in the cabin free of extra charge.

For passage only, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to

E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street.

6046

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

To follow the Meg Merrilies.

THE fast-sailing schooner CLARENCE PACKET, 110 tons, Caffrey, commander, will positively sail on Tuesday next.

Passengers will find this vessel fitted with every convenience for their comfort.

For passage only apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to

E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE well-known regular trader DIANA, J. Hansen, commander, will commence loading immediately, and having most of her cargo ready, will positively sail on Wednesday next.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to

E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 480, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE.

THE CLIPPER BARQUE EMMA, G. Kelly, commander, hourly expected, having most of her cargo ready, will have despatch.

Passengers will find this vessel fitted with every convenience. Beds, bed linen, &c., and the best wines and spirits found in the cabin free of extra charge. For freight or passage apply to

E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT,

Going up to the Wharf, without the annoyance and detention of lightering.

THE favourite clipper brig WANDERER, 200 tons burthen, J. Lacy, Commander, will commence loading on Monday, and have despatch.

This vessel has given the utmost satisfaction to shippers and passengers, and is so well known, it is only necessary to remind strangers everything is found on board that can conduce to comfort. Beds, bed linen, &c., found in the cabin free of extra charge.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to

E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street.

6048

FOR MELBOURNE.

THE fine schooner J. LOVETT, Thomas Rees, commander, hourly expected, will meet with quick despatch.

The accommodation for passengers on board this vessel are very comfortable.

For freight or passage apply to

E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street.

5557

FOR MELBOURNE.

To sail on Tuesday.

THE fine fast-sailing brigantine DON JUAN, 160 tons, Edwin Courtenay, commander.

This vessel is now receiving cargo at the Queen's Wharf, and having nearly all her freight ready to go on board, will positively sail on the appointed day.

Her sailing qualities and light draught of water particularly recommend her to the notice of shippers and passengers, whose goods or luggage will be landed on the wharf at Melbourne without any extra expense.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, and an ample supply of the best wines and spirits, apply on board to the Captain; or to

JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

☞ Goes direct to the wharf without lightering. 6015

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.

Going up to the Wharf at once.

THE fine clipper schooner ARABIAN, 112 tons register, Captain Seagrove, having most of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, (having superior poop accommodations), apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

Packet Office, 470, George-street. 5601

FOR MELBOURNE, VICTORIA,

For passengers only.

THE fine fast-sailing brig LOUIS AND MIRIAM, 150 tons, William Pilfold, commander, will sail for the above port, with all despatch.

For cabin or steerage passage only apply to the master, on board, Circular Quay; or to

M. JOSEPH, 390, George-street.

5590

FOR MELBOURNE.

THE packet-brig CHRISTINA, Captain Henry T. Nealds, daily expected, will have immediate dispatch for the above named port.

For freight or passage apply to

SMITH BROTHERS AND CO., Sussex-street.

5003

FOR GEELONG DIRECT.

A regular trader.

THE clipper schooner MARY JANE, J. M'Kinnon, commander, is now at the Flour Company's Wharf, and will positively go to sea on Monday, the 14th instant.

Shippers are requested to make their arrangements at once.

Passengers will be landed at Melbourne at the usual rates.

Beds and bed linen, and the best wines and provisions, found on board, free of extra charge.

For freight or passage apply on board; or to

E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George street.

5770

PACKET FOR GEELONG.

THE fine brigantine HARLEQUIN, 120 tons, Trevarthen, master, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged will sail positively the 16th instant. Has excellent accommodations for passengers. Apply to

JOHN MORRIS, Agent.

Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street.) 6008

FOR HOBART TOWN.

(Will positively sail on Wednesday next.)

THAT well-known packet brig EMMA, 170 tons, R. F. Pockley, Commander.

The extraordinary regularity with which this fine vessel makes her passages, the comfort and cleanliness of her accommodations, beds and bed linen being found on board, free of charge; and the quality of wines, provisions, &c., provided for passengers, are now all well known. She will sail on the above day (or perhaps sooner, if the weather will permit). For freight or passage apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to

JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

6013

FOR LAUNCESTON.

(To sail in six days.)

THE well-known packet brig WILD IRISH GIRL, 180 tons, Walter R. Todd, commander. Has room for about twenty-five tons of freight, which will be received into the *fire-proof store*, on the Queen's Wharf, free of charge: the rate of freight will be moderate, despatch being indispensably necessary, the vessel being under engagement to sail as above.

Early application is necessary to

JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

6014

HENRIETTA FOR ADELAIDE.

Clears at the Customs This Day, at noon, after which no goods can be received.

SHIPPERS are requested to complete all shipments and pass Customs entries before Noon This Day. Passengers will oblige by paying the balance of their passage money by the same hour, to Captain Nation, on board, at the Circular Wharf; to

SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO., Or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.

5921

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE MARY ANN, fire engine, and water tank, with all her working gear complete—a home and fortune for two young men. For particulars apply at Marsden's Wharf, Windmill-street, or 151, Prince-street North. 4990

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.

THE fine fast sailing barque GLENCOE, 250 tons burthen, John Lilewall, commander, having much of her cargo already on board, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board, at the Queen's (Macnamara's) Wharf; or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

Packet Office, 470, George-street. 5208

ONLY VESSEL FOR WELLINGTON DIRECT.

THE packet brigantine WILLIAM ALFRED, 170 tons, Thomas Tinley, commander, will clear at the Customs This Day.

Apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to

JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

☞ Cook and Steward wanted for this vessel. Apply on board. 6018

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALLING AT TAHITI TO REFRESH,

THE fine ship LAVINIA, 400 tons, Colin M'Phee, master. This vessel is now alongside the Circular Quay, where intending passengers can select their berths. She will be found in an abundance of the best provisions, with plenty of room and ventilation. For passage apply to

THORNTON AND CHURCH, Agents, Custom House.

N.B.—Passengers by this ship will be taken at a moderate rate. 5591

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.

THE fine A1 Ship HARMONY, 529 tons register, Captain Hyde, having commenced taking her coals on board will positively sail on or about the 16th instant.

The sailing qualities of this ship are of the first order, and as most of her between decks are fitted up with separate and enclosed cabins (thereby obviating most of the inconveniences of an emigrant ship), she presents to families and single females an opportunity not often met with by those emigrating to Calfornia.

The provisions to be put on board will be of the very best description, and the health and comfort of the passengers during the voyage will be studied in every particular, by the Captain and Doctor, both of whom have had great experience in the passenger trade.

For freight or passage apply to

F. W. CLARKE, Jamison-street.

4668

FIRST VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

For passengers only.

THE splendid new clipper barque JESSIE BYRNE, A1, 536 tons register, Captain Baker, having her cargo all engaged, will sail with quick despatch for San Francisco.

Intending passengers are reminded of the splendid sailing qualities of this fine ship, (evidenced by her rapid passage to this port from California), as well as of her spacious and airy accommodations, as in use on her last voyage.

For freight or passage apply to

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO. Or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER,

4206 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.

For Passengers only.

THE fine fast-sailing A1 barque LALLA ROOKH, 400 tons, W. H. P. Haines, commander, being under engagement, will sail for the above port on the 1st April. The above vessel lately arrived from California, being well known as a passenger ship, and having all her berths, &c., fitted, will be found a most desirable opportunity. The cabin and steerage accommodations are unsurpassed; in the steerage are enclosed cabins for families or females. Apply to the captain, on board; to

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO., Or to R. T. FORD, 8, Bridge-street.

5989

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE fine fast sailing A1 Barque WILLIAM AND JAMES, Robert Colls, Commander, having nearly all her cargo on board, will sail on or about the 20th inst.

Has room for 3 cabin, and a few steerage passengers, for which early application is necessary, to

R. T. FORD, 8, Bridge-street.

5695

FOR HONGKONG.

THE splendid new American clipper ship NIGHTINGALE, 1067 tons register, John B. Fisk, commander, will sail for Hongkong 17th instant.

For freight or passage, having unequalled accomodations, apply to Captain Fisk; or to

S. WILKINSON, Jun., Macquarie-place.

5946

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THE frigate-built Ship HAVERING, A1 for 13 years, 906 tons, Charles E. Pryce, commander, now on her third voyage. This fine ship is particularly well adapted for the conveyance of horses, having eight feet height between decks, with ports fore and aft, and patent ventilators.

Offers a desirable conveyance for passengers, having splendid poop accommodation. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,

5715 Lyons Buildings, George-street.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA,

Or any intervening Ports, should sufficient inducement offer.

THE fine new clipper-built ship WILLIAM PROWSE, A1 for 13 years, 604 tons register, now on her first voyage, William Williams, commander. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Quay; or, to

L. AND S. SPYER, Spring-street.

5604

FOR MANILA.

THE fine first-class barque THOMAS KING, 500 tons, James Henry Walker, commander. This vessel is under engagement to proceed to sea on the last day of this month.

For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board, in the Cove; or to

L. AND S. SPYER, Spring-street.

5957

FOR LONDON,

THE fine fast-sailing first-class teak-built ship NEPTUNE, 644 tons, J. Henderson, commander, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, cabin or steerage, apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or

J. B. METCALFE.

March 11. 5804

FROM NEWCASTLE FOR LONDON.

THE first-class ship RIMSWELL, 403 tons register, John C. Hawkins, master. The greater portion of her cargo being ready for shipment this vessel will have very quick despatch in loading.

The undersigned will make cash advances on wool, tallow, or hides, consigned to them by this vessel for sale by their correspondents—Messrs. Burnett, Edwards, and Boyd, London. Apply to

WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO., Sydney; Or, JOHN BINGLE, Newcastle.

5513

FOR LONDON.

FOR WOOL AND GOLD ONLY.

To sail the first of April.

THE fine fast-sailing ship DOUGLAS, A 1 for 10 years, 475 tons register, M. Rogers, commander, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged and at the Wharf, will be ready to proceed to sea on the day named. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation for passengers, apply to the commander, on board; to

J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.; or L. AND S. SPYER, Spring-street.

March 5. 5369

FOR ANTWERP AND HAMBURGH, VIA LONDON.

THE fine fast-sailing Belgian ship OCEANIE, 521 tons register, Gustave Radou, commander, will commence loading for the above ports immediately. Has most superior accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to Captain Radou, on board, or to

HENRY MOORE.

Moore's Wharf, February 6.

Cargo intended for this ship received and warehoused at once free of charge. 3064

FOR LONDON,

THE fine A1 clipper-built barque SENATOR, 394 tons register, Alfred King, commander. Has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will sail early in April.

Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,

5811 Lyons-buildings, George-street.

FOR LONDON.

For Gold and Passengers.

THE fine A1 river-built Ship ST. VINCENT, John Young, Commander, having her loading nearly completed, will positively sail on the 25th.

Apply on board; to

LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.; or to BROWN AND CO.

Sydney, March 4. 5289

FOR LONDON,

THE well-known first class clipper barque, PRINCE OF WALES, 582 tons register, Charles Stuart, commander, has now the greater portion of her cargo on board and alongside, and will sail 1st April. Has superior poop accommodation.

Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,

5584 Lyons-buildings, George-street.

FOR LONDON,

For Gold and Passengers only.

To sail on 4th April.

THE fine first-class ship DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND, 541 tons, Benjamin Freeman, commander.

This vessel has first-rate accommodation for Cabin and Steerage Passengers. Apply to

SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.; or, J. B. METCALFE.

March 11. 5805

FOR LONDON.

To follow the Douglas.

THE fine fast-sailing ship THOMAS ARBUTHNOT, W. Bannatyne, commander, will meet with her usual dispatch. For freight or passage apply to

L. AND S. SPYER, Agents.

Sydney, March 9. 5704

FOR GOLD ONLY.

THE first-class frigate-built ship ST. GEORGE, 750 tons, J. Jones, commander, will sail on the 25th instant. Apply on board; to

YOUNG AND CO.; or, to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

5376

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE first-class barque GLENBERVIE, 388 tons register, John White, commander. For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board; or to

CAMPBELL AND CO.

Campbell's Wharf, February 17. 3816

FOR LONDON,

THE first-class regular trader GANGES, 430 tons register. David T. Allen, Commander.

Is now receiving cargo at the Circular Wharf; and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged will have quick despatch.

Apply to

HOW, WALKER, AND CO., or, to

6021 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.

For Gold and Passengers only.

THE fine A1 ship JOHNSTONE, T. B. Harrison, commander, being now a full ship offers an eligible conveyance for shipments of gold.

Two cabins only disengaged. Apply to

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND Co.

5900

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine first-class teak-built ship ANN, S. C. Walker, commander, 1400 tons burthen, offers a most eligible opportunity for parties desiring to charter a vessel for the conveyance of horses to India. She has ten ports on each side, three feet square, besides scuttles and patent ventilators.

For further particulars apply to the captain, on board; or to

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

5899

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine fast-sailing teak-built ship BARRETTO JUNIOR, 523 tons per register.

Apply to

THORNTON AND CHURCH, Custom House.

5221

FOR LONDON.

THE well-known teak built ship MAITLAND, 648 tons, William Henry, commander, having the whole of her dead weight engaged will meet with quick despatch. The accommodations for cabin, intermediate, and steerage, are very superior.

For wool or other light freight, or passage, apply to Captain Henry, on board; or MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.; Or R. TOWNS, Miller's Point.

N.B. The Maitland will load at the Circular Quay. 4665

FOR SALE,

THE first-class Clipper Brig BROTHERS, 200 tons register, coppered and copper-fastened.

This powerful Brig is particularly well adapted for a packet to run between the Colonies, being a superior built vessel, carries 250 tons at a light draft of water, has accommodation for 50 Passengers, a full and perfect inventory, and could be sent to sea at once without expense. The attention of persons desirous of having a smart craft is directed to the above vessel.

For terms and particulars apply to

J. RICKARDS, Pitt-street.

5871

FREIGHT WANTED.

WANTED, a vessel to load for London, from a northern port—a higher rate of freight by fifty per cent. will be given than is now current in Sydney. Apply to

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

5976

TO CAPTAINS AND SHIP AGENTS.—The undersigned is a cash purchaser of ships' water casks, and oil butts.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Cooperage,

5797 No. 614, Lower George-street.

WENTWORTH GOLD FIELD COMPANY. (Offices 32, Hunter-street, Sydney.)

Directors:

William Charles Wentworth, Esq., M.C., (Chairman.)

William Harvie Christie, Esq.

Frederick Mackellar, Esq., M.D.

Donald Larnach, Esq.

George Witt, Esq., M.D.

Trustees:

In whom the fee simple of the Gold Field is directed to be transferred, in trust for the Company.

The Hon. Charles Nicholson, Esq., M.C.

Thomas Icely, Esq., M.C.

John Reeve, Esq.

Manager:

Mr. Robert Ipell Perrot.

Secretary:

Mr. Charles Edward Robinson.

Bankers:

Bank of New South Wales.

March 12. 6064

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA,

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-yearly Dividend of sixteen shillings per share (free of Income Tax) on the capital stock of the Corporation, declared by the Court of Directors of the Bank in London, payable there on the 14th October, 1851, will be payable in the colonies on the shares standing in the Colonial Share Register, at the respective Branches, on and after the 12th April next.

J. J. FALCONER, Superintendent.

March 12. 5982

CALIFORNIA RESTAURANT.

MR. T. ETHERINGTON respectfully informs his friends, the public (the Turonites in particular), that he has opened a house of refreshment (Sofala Flat, west end), where he will be happy to attend boarders, and supply single meals of the best description at reasonable prices. The best provisions, vegetables, tea, coffee, gingerade, &c.

Mr. T. Etherington's customers may rest assured they will be taken in and done for in but one sense of the term.

Sofala Flat, West End. 6026

NOTICE.

THE OLD PILGRIM INN,

Lapstone Hill, Bathurst Road.

JOHN O. WASCOE begs most respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the above named Inn, and begs to solicit their patronage and support.

The Old Pilgrim Inn has undergone a thorough repair, both for comfort and convenience that can almost be wished for, and is well worth a trial to prove the above statement.

The house having already gained much celebrity for the advantages it possesses in point of situation, and for its

WINES, SPIRITS, ALES, &c., &c.,

it is confidently anticipated that in the hands of the present Proprietor it will be found to possess infinitely increased attractions to those parties favouring him with a call.

J. O. W. begs to state, that in addition to the above, he has made every arrangement for the comfort of the beast as well as man, by having good and secure paddocks, good stabling, sheds, and plenty of good water always in the trough and paddocks.

Hay, corn, and chaff, always on hand. 5983

MISCELLANEOUS REPOSITORY.

MEWBURN'S BERLIN BAZAAR,

Of Knitting, Netting, and Crotchet Work, 187, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

H. MEWBURN returns his sincere thanks to his friends and patrons for their liberal support, during the last three years, and begs to inform them that he has on hand a great variety of fancy articles, viz., very handsome stand-made purses, crotchet collars, cuffs and d'oyleys every size. Knitted antimaccassars, bread cloths, pincushions, covers and edgings, nets for the hair, bead-velvets for the neck and wrist, an immense variety of plain and coloured scraps and pictures. Plain and fancy stationery, drawing books and pencils. Workboxes, accordeons, and flutinas, 6 keys to 24, a beautiful assortment of braid, side and rackcombs, tooth brushes, playing cards, cribbage boards, mathematical instruments, English and French Jewellery, steel and gilt purses, furniture, perfumery, floss silks and canvas, pocket mirrors, haberdashery.

Hair plaited for rings, guards, and brooches, &c., &c., &c.

Jewellery and Fancy Articles neatly repaired.

Mewburn's celebrated Tooth Tincture, which gives instantaneous relief to the toothache, to be had only at 187, Pitt-street. 6041

TO THE SETTLERS OF THE WIDE BAY DISTRICT.

FOR SALE, at Coonambula, the station of Messrs. David Archer and Co., a few imported Rams, from the celebrated flocks of Chevalier Tamm, of Muggesfelde. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. DAVID ARCHER AND CO., at Coonambula; or, to KIRCHNER AND CO., Lower George-street.

5972

MAIZE, OATS, AND ENGLISH MALTING BARLEY.

THE undersigned is a purchaser of the above for cash at market rates.

JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

☞ Weeviled corn will not be taken. 6017

CIRCUS—CIRCUS—CIRCUS.

YORK-STREET.

J. MALCOM respectfully intimates that from the rapturous applause with which the performance of last night was greeted, it will be repeated TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, March 13.

Doors open at seven o'clock, and performance commence precisely at half-past seven o'clock.

Riding School open daily. 6050

VENETIAN CASINO,

At the Royal Hotel every Tuesday Evening.

MR. EMANUEL wishes to inform the public, that his above fashionable entertainment (so universal throughout Europe), will take place every Tuesday Evening, at the Royal Hotel, weather permitting. Doors open at eight o'clock; Dancing will commence at half-past.

Admission, One Shilling. 6027

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENCY OFFICE,

Next Bank of Australasia.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.—TO LET.

Janefield Estate, Lake George, 7754 acres

Swamp Gardens, Botany, 5 to 100 acres.

House, Petersleigh, Newtown, 10 rooms.

House, Balmain Road, 10 rooms, 11 acres.

House, Parramatta River, 8 rooms, 50 acres.

House, Newtown, 17 rooms, 20 acres.

House, Parramatta River, 7 rooms.

House, Pitt-street, 10 rooms

House, Macquarie-street NORTH, 5 rooms

House, Rushcutter's View, 6 rooms.

House, Kissing Point, 8 rooms. (Furnished.)

House, Hunter-street, 9 rooms. (Furnished.)

Public House, Paddington

Cottage, Cleveland-street, 8 rooms.

Cottage, Newtown, 7 rooms, 7 acres

Cottage, Five Dock, 7 rooms, 100 acres.

Stores and *Storeage*

Offices George-street, King-street, &c.

Furnished or Unfurnished Apartments.

Board and Lodging.

FOR SALE.

City and country properties.—Leasehold and freehold.

Apply to

WOOLCOTT AND CLARKE, House and Estate Agents, 555, George-street.

Proprietors of House and Land Properties wishing to sell, may always hear of *Cash* purchasers.

Rents collected, and other agency business transacted.

Money to lend at moderate interest.

FINE ARTS.

Views of Sydney and neighbourhood.

Views of the Gold Regions, &c.

PICTURE FRAMES.

Engravings carefully framed in maple and gold, rosewood and gold, and enriched gold frames for portraits, &c., *all in the best and newest styles*. Old frames re-gilt.

Oil Paintings cleaned and restored

Drawings mounted and framed

Maps, Plans, &c., strained and varnished.

JUST PUBLISHED, price One Shilling, the libretto of NORMA. May also be obtained The Enchantress, and Matilda of Hungary, each One Shilling.

Purchasers of the book of "Norma," on the two first nights of its representation, can have the supplementary 15th page, containing the corrected part, on application.

JUST LANDED:

First rate Music, operatic, vocal, and dance, handsomely illustrated

Also,

Upwards of SEVEN THOUSAND numbers of the celebrated CHEAP MUSIC, published in the Musical Bouquet, Davidson's Musical Treasury, comprising many entirely new compositions

Price, SIXPENCE per number for single pieces

ONE SHILLING double

☞ Catalogues on application.

WOOLCOTT AND CLARKE, Music Warehouse,

6058 555, George-street.

NEW MUSIC,

Ex "William Prouse."

THE undersigned beg to inform the public, that the largest and best selected assortment of New Music ever imported in the colony is now landed, and will be ready for inspection on Monday next, consisting of all the latest publications from Messrs. Jullien and Co., Cramer, Beale, and Co., and Jefferys and Co.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery early in the ensuing week, and will be forwarded on application, post free, to any part of the colony.

Just unpacked, and on view, one elegant rosewood semi-cabinet Pianoforte, 6¾ octaves, grand double check repeating action, fitted up with new French mouldings and pilasters. The public are respectfully invited to inspect this truly elegant instrument.

One elegant rosewood Albert semi-cottage Pianoforte, 6¾ octaves, grand double check repeating action; fitted up with new French mouldings, candle branches, &c., &c.

Grand square cottage and semi-cottage Pianofortes, by Messrs. Collard and Collard, Oetzmann and Plumb, Cadby, Wolff, Elliott, &c. &c.

Microchordon Pianofortes, 6¾ octaves, by by Collard and Collard; Cash price, £45; packed in zinc lined cases, 45 guineas.

Certificates of authenticity given with each instrument.

AGENTS for the undersigned:—

Hobart Town, V.D.L.—*Walsh and Son.*

Wellington, N.Z.—*Mr. Fitzherbert.*

Melbourne, Victoria—*Mr. Brooks.*

Launceston—*Mr. H. Dowling.*

South Brisbane — *Messrs. A. W. and H. Hocking.*

Auckland—*Messrs. Williamson and Wilson.*

Parramatta—*Mr. Mason.*

H. MARSH AND CO.,

6057 490½, George-street.

SODA WATER AND BOTTLING MACHINE, &c.

THE undersigned have on sale—A Soda Water Machine complete, and Improved Bottling Machine, manufactured by Taylor and Son, with the necessary materials for working six months, at the rate of 40 dozen per day. Directions for use, &c. Also,

A five-cock spirit fountain, with cocks and piping complete.

A four-motion beer engine, with porcelain handles, tapping cocks, and piping complete.

6040 WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO.

CHINESE FIRE CRACKERS.

THE undersigned has just received a few cases of the above; early application is necessary, as these are the only lot in the market.

Also on hand, WAX DOLLS, with fixed and moving eyes, baskets, Coward's brown Windsor soap, assorted scents, eau de Cologne, wax vestas, and an immense variety of toys and fancy merchandise.

Wholesale buyers supplied on the shortest notice.

GEORGE JOHN CROUCH,

Victoria Bazaar, 336, George-street, opposite the Old Burial Ground. 6035

SHEEP FOR SALE.—

450 18 month ewes

450 18 month wethers

803 6 month ewes

800 6 month wethers.

The above are all fine woolled healthy sheep, and will be delivered at the station, Darling Downs, where they are now depasturing, or at the option of the purchaser will be kept on terms for such period as may be agreed.

WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO.

March 12. 6039

AUSTRALIAN PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC REPOSITORY, 5, HUNTER-STREET, SYDNEY.

INTENDING Purchasers of Pianofortes are particularly invited to inspect at the above Establishment decidedly the largest and best assortment of instruments ever offered for sale at one time to an Australian public; warranted for durability and workmanship not to be surpassed:—

Two rosewood full sized Cottages, 6¾ octaves, elegantly carved, with truss feet, new Victoria fall, and ivory-tipped keys. Price £55 each.

One very elegant rosewood full sized Cottage, 6¾ octaves, with fret work, ivory-tipped keys, and all the latest improvements. £60.

One very elegant Semi-Cottage, with superb walnut wood case, fret work, 6¾ octaves, ivory-tipped keys. £55.

One mahogany Cottage, ogee fall, 6¾ octaves, with all the newest improvements. £50.

One rosewood full sized Cottage Pianoforte, French fall, octagon legs, 6¾ octaves, £46.

One ditto Semi-Cottage, ogee fall, octagon legs, 6¾ octaves. £44.

One Grand Square Spanish mahogany Pianoforte, round corners, banded top, and octagon legs, 6¾ octaves. £50.

One full sized square Spanish mahogany Pianoforte, banded top, octagon legs, round corners, 6¾ octaves. £45.

One ditto ditto. £42.

One second-hand rosewood cabinet Pianoforte, French polished, and new silk curtain, 6 octaves, with metallic plate, cost £70. Price £33.

NEW MUSIC.

A large and varied assortment of New Music, just received, beautifully illustrated, by the best Authors and London Publishers.

5000 Pieces of fashionable Pianoforte Music, consisting of the usual varieties. One Shilling each piece.

Catalogues may be had.

Pianofortes tuned and repaired by Mr. Henry Marshall, many years with Messrs. Broadwood and Sons, of whom he holds a certificate of recommendation. Pianofortes placed in his hands for repair will be finished after the style of the above celebrated makers. Tuning cottage, cabinet, and square pianofortes, 5s. 6028

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENCY OFFICE, 419, George-street.

TO LET.

Paddington—Gentlemanly residence, containing drawing-room, dining and breakfast, and good store-room on ground floor; four fine bedrooms on first floor, back and front balcony, capital servants' apartment, coach-house, stable, &c. It stands in pleasure garden, and a good paddock adjoining.

King-street—A fine brick-built ground-floor store, 81 x 40, 8 feet high.

Parramatta River—A fine family mansion, shubbery, and grazing land for two horses and two cows.

Bagshot Park, situated on the Balmain Road, 2 miles drive from Sydney, containing two sitting rooms, two bed rooms, detached kitchen, yard, and good well, 10 to 12 acres of land.

Woolloomooloo, furnished house, containing 8 rooms.

Parramatta, a good 4 roomed house, detached kitchen, and yard, within sight of steam-boat

North Shore—A 2-story house, and fine deep water wharf, 2 to 3 acres land, yard, good well of water.

Parramatta Road, 13 rooms, and good grounds

Old South Head Road—Shop and 3 rooms

George-street—Good first floor offices

Parramatta Road—A large house, garden, and vinery

King-street East—A room and good store

Cook's River—About 45 acres of good land.

George-street, first floor offices, in a very desirable situation

FOR SALE.

Liverpool-street—A well built brick house, with 3 large rooms, and good yard.

Parramatta Road, a 6 roomed house, with verandah, good outhouses, garden, and orchard

Woolloomooloo.—2 stone cottages, with good frontage and depth, in Dowling-street.

O'Connell Town.—2 semi-detached brick cottages, verandah, and well, good frontage.

Parramatta River—A stone-built house, 7 rooms, detached kitchen, yard, well, stabling, &c., 5 acres vineyard, orchard, and garden, about 45 acres of land.

Redfern—9 rooms and kitchen

Pyrmont—2 stone cottages, each 6 rooms, kitchen, and oven

Woolloomooloo—House, 5 rooms, garden, yard, and out-buildings, Bourke-street

Parramatta River—260 acres of good land

Drayton—House, 13 rooms, and good grounds

Parramatta Road.—A fine mansion, with shrubbery, garden, vineyard, &c.

Tarban Creek—A house and good grounds, about 7 miles from Sydney

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS.

Parramatta River—2 fine sitting rooms, 4 good bedrooms, kitchen, &c., and run of grounds.

Woolloomooloo—A good sitting and bedroom, furnished

Balmain Road—A good sitting and bedroom, furnished or unfurnished

Board and Lodging at Illawarra, well suited for invalids, being near the sea.

Accommodation in a first-rate family, in fine house and good grounds; good shooting and fishing.

Elizabeth-street, Hunter-street, Strawberry Hill, Cumberland-street, Pitt-street, William-street, Woolloomooloo-street, &c.

Apply to

HENRY WOOLLEY, 419, George-street.

WANTED.

A good house, 3 sitting and 4 bed-rooms, yard, out-houses, coach-house, stable, and garden, within 3 or 4 miles of Sydney.

To Purchase—A 2 or 3 roomed Cottage.

To rent, a six-roomed house, near the Race Course, or at Rushcutter's Bay.

Wanted to Rent or Purchase, a 6 or 8 roomed house, in vicinity of Domain

A 4 or 5 roomed house in respectable situation within ten minutes' walk of Post Office

Henry Woolley has a Registry Book, for the convenience of the public, to enter houses, farms, &c., for sale or to let, without any charge for registering.

HOUSE and LAND proprietors wishing to sell may hear of purchasers.

RENTS collected, and all kinds of agency business attended to with great care and punctuality.

HENRY WOOLLEY, 419, George-street,

Opposite Messrs. Campbell and Co.'s, Grocers. 5993

PAPER HANGINGS.—The undersigned have for sale, a rare and beautiful assortment of Paper Hangings, well worthy the attention of the trade.

6034 MACNAB, BROTHERS, AND CO.

TIN PLATES.—Just landed, and now on sale at the Stores of the undersigned, IC, IX, IXX, DC, best Charcoal.

JOHN ARMSTRONG,

5995 No. 40, Market-street West.

"J. HOPP'S" MARSALA WINE.

THE undersigned have now landing a batch of 50 quarter-casks of this celebrated brand of Marsala.

6033 MACNAB, BROTHERS AND CO.

GOLD DUST purchased by

KEEP AND PARSONS, 539, George-street,

6001 One door from Jamison-street.

THE VICTORIA DIGGINGS.
No. II.

In my last, I gave you a brief sketch of the *locale* of the Forrest Creek Diggings; Fryer's Creek joins the Forrest Creek as I have told you, near upon the Commissioner's hut. Barker's Creek lies some five or six miles to the north of the latter; whilst the Bendigo diggings are fully twenty miles from the Forrest Creek to the east, being on a creek running from the north-eastern face of Mount Alexander.

Turning from the *locale* of the diggings to the *morale* of the diggers, I can, from personal experience, and without the least hesitation, affirm, that the tales of robbery and violence are very much distorted and magnified. When it is considered that a mass of some forty thousand souls is here assembled, very many of them coming fresh from an association with professed criminals, amongst whom robbery is a boast, and a deed of violence a recommendation, it is not at all surprising that some unlawful acts should be committed; but in a town population of a like amount, guarded by a well disciplined protective force, and avenged by a cunning detective, similar acts would be committed. At the diggings, moreover, I contend that taking the amount of population, there is not a fourth part of the crime committed that there is in any town on the Australian continent; and yet there is in the one case, the almost total absence of police protection and of household security, whilst on the other bricks and mortar and solid doors interpose between the thief and his plunder, and daily and nightly patrols are on the watch. In fact, I have often been astonished in passing some of the stores that the temptations to robbery which they offer have not more frequently been taken advantage of. I have remarked the sides of some stores, composed of nothing more than a few gunny bags sewn so loosely together that between the interstices might be seen shirts of calico, woollen, and serge; trousers, belts, and all the other paraphernalia so dear to the digger's heart. These would require only one thrust of a knife to change ownership, whilst the thief need be under no dread of detection. As to the Lynch law, that exists only in name, no one instance having in fact occurred. Some few designing men have endeavoured for their own purposes to introduce this odious system under the more genial name of self-protection; but thanks to the good sense, manly feeling, and true British spirit of the diggers, the proposition was scouted with all the contempt and loathing it deserved. Even the publicly made assertion of one of the self-named leaders of the diggers, that "the Government were prepared to wink at a certain amount of Lynch law," did not in any way turn them from their honest purpose of appealing only to the law of the land, though the agents of that law were few amongst them, and though its proverbially strong arm was weakened by distance.

After much consideration and enquiry I have come to the conclusion that nearly the whole of this outcry of the insecurity of life and property at the diggings has originated with a few only—men of a l**v mental calibre, who, in ordinary and peaceable times, struggle in vain against insignificance, to which their want of sterling talent dooms them; and whose only chance of rising into notoriety is consequently in the turmoil and disturbance of troublous times. To such as these it thus becomes an object to cause discontent, and to foment anarchy and discord, as like the bubbles of noxious gas that rise to the surface of some pestilential pool only after strong agitation, these men by their aptness at stringing together a few clap-trap phrases, manage thus to raise themselves to a position which they dignify by the name of a leader of the people. Some of these are acted on simply by a love of notoriety, but some few have a still deeper object. Penniless in purse and almost without a standing in society, by thrusting themselves forward as the mouthpiece of the people in delegations to the Government, to the officers of which they are as obsequious in the bureau as they are insolent in the face of a public meeting; a desperate game for place is played, in the hope their influence may be deemed valuable to meet the storm which they themselves have raised.

So far as I have seen of the diggings, the days are spent in toil and the night in rest, except only in the neighbourhood of some of the sly grog shops, in which scenes of drunkenness and debauchery may be sometimes witnessed. As the sun sets, the diggers retire from work, and the savoury smell from a thousand fryingpans indicate the kind of employment to which they next devote themselves. No sooner is the evening meal finished than some bugler strikes up some lively or well-known air, at the conclusion of which some rival performer advances his claims to superiority. At the conclusion of his essay, during which there has been the most profound silence, loud shouts of applause greet him from the tents around him, whilst those in the neighbourhood of his antagonist answer by mocking, by good humoured cheers, joined with recommendations to "lie down," and "shut up." Anon the first bugler again commences, and instantly there is silence, and when he concludes his friends cheer, whilst the neighbours of his rival pass some playful commentary on his performance. In this way the rivalry is kept up for some time, till the buglers get tired and bid each other good night, leaving the silence to be disturbed only by the barking of dogs, the neighing of horses, and the firing of guns. One night we were amused by three players on the cornopeian at different parts of the creek, who replied to each other, one selecting English, another Irish, and the third Scotch airs; I need not tell you what a beautiful effect this had, especially as after each air a volley was fired almost with military precision, in the quarter whence the musician gave forth his sweet notes. Hore's brass band has latterly been playing for an hour or so every evening, and the shout that greeted, each time as it was concluded, must have rather astonished the knowing looking old opossums in the gum trees on the ranges overhead. Did you ever see an opossum on a moonlight night sitting in the fork of an apple tree looking at you as you rode by. The gaze of amazement and curiosity which they give is perfectly inimitable; and I often fancy what a rich treat it would be, if one could only catch a glance at three or four of the old men 'possums, squatting in solemn conclave on the gums above the creek, and mark the knowing, but enquiring look of the queer old customers, at the unusual scene below them.

Picture to yourself some forty thousand souls, for so many there must be, all resting under tents, the ends of which are triced up in hot weather to catch any passing breeze, many of them unguarded by a dog, and sleeping as sound as men who labour hard through the day always sleep, and then wonder, not that there are the few trifling depredations that we hear of, but that there are not far, very far, more. But, in truth, any person who keeps himself quiet and orderly, has little fear of being molested or disturbed; it is only those, who, hankering after drink resort to the sly grog shops, that are in danger of being robbed, and these thrusting themselves into bad company, cannot expect aught else than to pay the penalty of it. To such as these but small compassion can be extended, they know the danger they brave, as all are well acquainted with the fact that the lazy, the criminal, and the scheming make these tents their resort. This fact is well known to the authorities on the diggings, and too much credit cannot be given to the Commissioners for the exertions they make to put down these sinks of iniquity. Hardly a day passes without at least one of these tents being burnt by the police, whilst some days witness two or three conflagrations.

VICTORIA GOLD FIELDS.

The escort which arrived in Melbourne on the 3rd instant, brought down from Mount Alexander, 12,895 ounces of gold, and from Ballarat, 52 ozs. 18 dwts.; total 12,946 ozs. 18 dwts.

The *Argus* states, that on the 1st instant the amount of gold actually shipped, and entered through the Custom House, consisted of 455,061 ozs., of which little more than one half had been brought down by escort. Our contemporary further states that he has official information of the quantities of gold now lying in the Colonial Treasury not yet applied for by the diggers or their agents, and also of the amounts in the various banks of Melbourne and Geelong, and which altogether make a total of 94,209 ounces. He estimates the total yield of the Victoria gold fields as standing as follows:—

	Ounces.
Amount actually shipped to the 2nd March	455,061
Amount held in the Banks and Treasury	94,209
Estimated amount in private hands in the towns	24,000
Estimated amount in the hands of diggers and others, on the road and at the mines	80,000
Total	653,270

Or 54,439 lbs. 2 ozs.—544 cwt. 39 lbs. 2 ozs.—27 tons 4 cwt. 39 lbs. 2 ozs.

And this estimate does not include all the gold conveyed by private hands to Sydney, Adelaide, and Hobart Town, and which is known to be of considerable amount. He concludes by reiterating the fact, that the first large discovery of gold was announced on the 29th of September ultimo; so that the above most extraordinary results have all been achieved within a trifle over five months. "When the energies of the diggers," says our contemporary, "are set free again, by the arrival of the rainy season, we believe that through the industry of the vast number of people now assembled on the ground, an amount of gold will be sent into the market, infinitely greater and more astounding than anything we have yet seen."

The price of gold continued to be quoted at 60s. per ounce, but very little doing; and on the 2nd instant a numerous meeting of merchants, traders, and others interested in the question, took place at the Chamber of Commerce, Melbourne, for the purpose of considering the rumoured intention of the Banks to become purchasers of gold. The following is a *precis* of the proceedings:—

Mr. William Westgarth, M.L.C., was called to the chair, and in opening the proceedings, e stated, that after he had convened the present meeting, in accordance with the numerously signed requisition he had received, he had considered it his duty to procure as much information on the subject as possible, and he had accordingly waited on the Managers of the two principal Banks in the town, who had intimated to him that no orders had been received by them relative to the purchase of gold in Melbourne, but that in Sydney one of the Banks, the Union, had commenced purchasing, not with a view of interfering with the pursuits of the mercantile community, but merely for the purpose of replacing the coin which was withdrawn from them and held by the merchants in their safes. He should himself individually express no opinion on the subject before the meeting, as that subject had been thoroughly considered on the previous day by the Chamber of Commerce, which body had come to the resolution, that at present they were not in possession of sufficient data to enable them to come to any conclusion. Before calling upon the mover of the first resolution, the Chairman drew attention to the immense yield of the Victoria gold fields, as proved by the figures which we have already given above.

Mr. Westby then rose to move the first resolution, observing, that as the Banks were, as yet, purchasing, he did not conceive it would be necessary to do more than to state the opinion of the meeting, that it would be prejudicial to the interests of the colony that they should begin to do so. He moved—"That gold dust being an article of commerce, it is the opinion of this meeting that a deviation from the policy of the Banks, either by refusing to advance on shipments, or becoming purchasers on their own account, of this article, would be injurious to the best interests of the colony, and contrary to the principle of sound banking.

Mr. Mason seconded the resolution.

Mr. Benjamin said, that, in conversation with one of the managers, he was informed that the Banks here had never had any intention of purchasing, with the view of realizing a profit, but only with the view of satisfying the government as to the amount of bullion in their coffers; and, even then, they would purchase through an agent. If such were the case, he should take a very different view of the matter, than if they came into the market as speculators.

Mr. Miller, M.C., although not personally interested in the matter, could not refrain from making a few observations. The policy of the Chamber of Commerce was well worthy of their adoption; they had not sufficient data to go upon, and yet there was good reason for calling that meeting. In transactions of such magnitude as the purchase of gold, not only an actual interference on the part of the banks, but the rumour of such an interference would produce a considerable effect. Still he could not agree with this resolution. Were those banks to which they were about to dictate trading with their own capital, or with ours? If the former they had a right to do with their own what to them seemed to be well; and they had hitherto pursued a very politic forbearance in their dealings here. But if, as elected in Sydney, they are trading with our money we have a right to point out to them what course they should pursue, and if they refuse to submit to our declaration, we can do what ought long ago to have been done, form a Bank of our own. This had been effected by all the neighbouring colonies of the age of Victoria, although none of them irrespective of the discovery of gold possessed either such wealth or such brilliant prospects. If it were the wish of the community here to put their monetary affairs entirely under the control of foreigners, he could but lament it, but he would ask what was to prevent the establishment of a Colonial Bank? He was aware that in early days of the province, when the inhabitants, as in all new colonies, were a struggling band of adventurers, a bank had been established, which proved disastrous to all concerned in it. But the circumstances were very different now. They had both the money and the men among them. He had no motion to make, all he wished was to bring the matter forward. Let it be canvassed, and if the leading men here thought the present system was the proper one, he should be content, and he would have done his duty in broaching the subject. He must repeat he could not agree with the resolution. If the banks were trading with their own capital, he would not say that dealing in gold dust or bullion was illegitimate, as the gold digging portion of the community would probably be benefitted by it, but he did object to the profits going to foreign companies. Under present circumstances the banks had always the power of adopting measures, which, however conducive to their own interests, were of very questionable good to the colonists. The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Benjamin moved that a copy of the resolution, with the chairman's signature attached, be sent to the managers of each of the banks, which was agreed to.

The Chairman announced that he had received a letter from Mr. Kention, relative to the new motive power, which he wished to read aloud, but the meeting seemed averse to hearing it, and separated after a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The accounts of the various correspondents of the Melbourne journals, from Mount Alexander, disclose no more novel features, if we except the exertions of the miners to procure water. The correspondent of the *Argus* says:—

Nearly the whole of the flats in the bed of the creek are now being pierced for water, each party sinking a well for themselves, near which the cradle is mounted, and a small space hollowed out to receive the tailings. In this way very excellent water is procured, some of the best of the wells being reserved for domestic purposes. In addition to the labour of sinking the wells, a depth of some twenty feet and drawing the water, the stuff has also to be quarried out, for it is more quarrying than digging in most localities, and then carted, often a distance of some miles, to the spot chosen for washing. Thus you will see how much labour now attends the production of the glittering metal that comes into your city, and how hardly the miner earns the money which he receives in return.

Last Thursday witnessed another burial, the spot selected being the gulley at the back of the Post Office, on the opposite side of the Creek. This makes the sixth grave, there having been three children and two adults previously interred there.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.
By Paul Pax.
No. III.

The Port of Amoy, one of the great northern emigration depôts of China, from whence by far the larger portion of the immigrants to New South Wales are brought, is situated in 24·31·7 north latitude, and 118·3·38 east longitude. The harbour, which has good anchorage, is of some six or seven miles in length, and varies in breadth from two to four. When inside a ship is very secure from the strong winds that blow on the Chinese coast; lofty barren rocky hills, running down the water's edge, protect the harbours and town from the violence of the dreaded typhoon, which occasionally is found to extend its ravages to Amoy. The city or town is about five miles from the entrance to the port, is on the north side of the harbour, and seems to be almost cut out of the rock—it contains with the suburbs about 50,000 inhabitants, and is a place of considerable importance. It is flanked along the sea coast with narrow irregular rows of fishermen's cottages, of every form and description. Hundreds of Chinese fishing boats, with perhaps one hundred and fifty junks of all sizes, varying from fifty to five or six hundred tons, with some thirty or forty European vessels, the majority of which are English, comprise the shipping of the port. Directly opposite the town where the harbour becomes a narrow gorge, is situated the small island of Koo-long-seu, about a mile in circumference. We may here mention that Amoy is one of the places taken by the English in the late war, and on this island our batteries were placed at point black distance from the city, one wing of which is still in ruins, as destroyed by our guns, spiked and half buried in the sand on the city side of the harbour are the heavy guns of the Chinese; once intended for taming the barbarians, but having failed in their object, they are, as it is supposed, now deemed useless. In one of the bays shooting from this fine port are a couple of large vessels always lying at anchor, with topmasts struck. When we mention that the decks are armed *cap-à-pie*, that boarding pikes and the other paraphernalia of sea warfare crowd her decks, and that an immense network of great strength totally covers these vessels, the reader will hardly require to be told that they are opium receiving vessels—huge laboratories, from which emanate the poisonous drug destined, it is feared, to become the destroyer of the most numerous people in the world. Handsome villas, the residence of the British and other foreigners, are built on the small patches of flat ground on the waterside; three or four Chinese forts, eminently useless, little larger, and but little stronger, than an Australian stockyard, protect the suburbs from an invading enemy. For carrying these forts—and a company of British Infantry could sweep through the whole of them—on a number of British officers were showered honours in abundance. On the top of the highest hill in the rear of the town is a flag-staff, on which proudly floats the British ensign, the only foreign flag allowed perpetually to fly on shore. About half-way between this flag-staff and the city is the beautiful residence of the British Consul, who is *de facto* the Governor of Amoy.

It would be next to impossible to describe, with accuracy, within the limits of these articles, a Chinese city; but if we imagine a piece of ground like the Rocks of Sydney, and about ten times the size, with narrow alleys about four feet broad, the widest not being more than six feet, we have the skeleton of the town of Amoy. The whole of this area is like one shop, the divisions between the houses and the streets being so narrow, one house is so much like another, such a conglomeration of trades as would puzzle any person unpossessed of an average share of self possession. In building their cities and towns, the Chinese seem altogether to have lost sight of the idea that man requires air to breathe—their grand aim is to exclude the sun. Narrow as are these streets, lanes, or passages, (whatever designation we give them) the tops of the houses are brought into contiguity by means of matting and other things, in order, as stated, to exclude the sun, scarcely a ray of which finds its way into the houses, or even the streets. Every Chinese town has its squares, like those in other countries, they are the lounging places of the tattlers; but a Chinese square does not occupy more ground than about thirty feet either way. In the centre are generally two or three decrepid old men selling sweet-meats, and congregated around them are five or six men, each with perhaps a mace of copper money, about five-pence English. A farthing a time is all the Chinaman ventures; the game is dice made to twirl around in a coarse basin, and continues with but little intermission from morning to night.

Nearly every house within the city is a shop or a manufactory, the rents being two high for the Chinese to indulge in a private residence, but nearly all the foreign merchants, although they have, most of them, suburban houses, pass their time in the town, and their houses close to the water side, are well adapted to the country; they have passages at right angles, with open lattices, so that a delightfully cool breeze sweeps through them, making existence bearable; but it is not so with the Chinese themselves, whose dwellings are in a perfect parboil state. Every Chinaman's shop is a lounging place, time seems of no value to them; it would be a rarity to find a respectable Celestial without half a dozen of his friends, at least, with him smoking and chattering. Nearly every man smokes who can get tobacco, pipes and other requisites are always at hand, with tea, but no strong drinks. An endless round of smoking seems to occupy the Chinaman's thoughts, and he is never more happy than while seated enjoying his pipe, with his fan in his left hand cooling himself. All the city houses are narrow, they generally extend from one street into another, and contain about four rooms on the ground floor; the front is the shop, the two intermediate are warehouses, and the fourth a cooking place or kitchen. Some of the houses have a couple of rooms up stairs, but we would look in vain for bed-rooms; in most parts of China it is too hot to require beds, a good substitute being found in a cane sofa.

Suspended over the most prominent part of a Chinaman's best room is a painting, about five feet long, of his joss, who represents, to our notions, a mild picture of the old gentleman in black. Joss is drawn seated in an arm chair, with a gentle scowl upon his countenance, which really has nothing ferocious in its appearance, but induces one to believe that he has seen many good representations of this piece of ideality in some of the large meat markets at home; in fact Joss look like a hearty fat independent old butcher, with ample cheeks and jowl. Behind Joss, in a standing position, is Joss's steward, the former is drawn tan or copper colour; the latter is a blackman, and is represented in a standing position, "waiting for orders" with an instrument like a sword in his hand. Then they have a Padré Joss, a represensation of a black Padré counting his beads. Every, or any religion is tolerated in China, so long as the practices in religious ceremonies do not breed disturbances, and for this reason the Government does not countenance the Buddhist and Taouist religions, "as they have been in the habit, on common occasions, of employing pernicious doctrines to delude the multitude, and thus devour the substance of the people as silk worms do the mulberry leaves;" but the religious belief of the great majority of the Chinese is in the existence of two spirits, one eternally good, and the other eternally bad; the former is too good to hurt them, therefore they fear him not; but the other is bad at heart, and they conclude that it is best to keep friends with him, they therefore pacify him by offerings of meat, clothes, money, &c. To carry out their doctrine, they have Joss houses, of every variety, in every part of town and country, and these houses are filled with representations of this bad spirit in the form of man, sometimes woman, from an inch to ten or twelve feet high, and formed of gold, silver, copper, bell-metal, wood, or any other material. All day long the bell goes for Joss in some part of the town, and on board their junks, where, among other things, honour is done to the dreaded spirit, by offerings of fire-works claiming no artistical merit. Just in proportion to the offerings which they make, so do they hope to escape the anger of Joss; the best native houses in Amoy are those dedicated to the purposes of Joss, and perhaps a better representation of the interior of those houses cannot be conveyed than by comparing them to old curiosity shops, full of knights in armour, ranged in rows according to size, form, and colour. At first glance we are led to conclude that there is priestcraft at the back of these scenes, as the meat, fruit, and other offerings are placed before those wooden idols and there left. These things disappear, and as those gods do not eat, what becomes of the sacrifices made? Thousands of dogs infest Chinese cities and towns, and these animals sometimes wild, and always hungry, visit the Joss houses and devour everything eatable; and then the Chinaman when the dog is fat eats him, and thus indirectly gets back his offerings. So that the offering has been made he feels satisfied, and this perhaps may account for the Chinaman, naturally so shrewd, so fond of the necessaries of life, and so poor, being the victim of such irreligious folly and extravagance.

The whole district around Amoy is purely agricultural, the people being chiefly engaged in rice planting, cultivating corn, &c., and, as is the case in other parts of China where they are dependent on agriculture, the people are very poor. What will the reader think when he is told that for one dollar per day (five shillings sterling) he can obtain the labour of ten Chinese carpenters on ship-board, and for this sixpence per day they would work twelve hours and find themselves!!—that for half that amount he can obtain Chinese labourers to work for the same period, and happy are they if they can get it. The chief of these districts, wherein the people are dependent on the rice crops, are subject to destructive floods at irregular periods, but when they come they sweep everything before them; those who escape death by drowning have all the horrors of starvation before them. The wretched government of the country is either powerless, or too indolent to grapple with these difficulties, the safety of a district depending chiefly on the energy of the head Mandarin, whose example all his subordinates follow. If he is a humane man, he appeals strongly to the benevolence of the rich to establish soup kitchens, and distributes with a liberal hand the corn and rice stored in the public granaries to meet emergencies of this nature; but supposing he is of the opposite character, that he is slothful and steeped in indolence, enjoying himself in Eastern luxuriousness, while those whom he governs are perishing from want, woe to the poor! They die by hundreds of thousands, and although the State is supposed to find coffins for all, yet such is the rapidity with which famine does its work, that large numbers of the dead bodies are either devoured by wild animals, or left to putrify by the action of the sun. Some escape to the towns, such as Amoy, for the purposes of emigration, and think themselves happy if they reach it; and it is from these poor creatures, bowed down by a grinding despotism, or starved from their homes, that the emigration depôts are fed, and not from the gaols of China, as has been stated by persons in Australia, whom we charitably hope at the time knew nothing about the history of the people. When they reach Amoy, knowing but little of the geography of the world, the majority of them have no fixed place whence to emigrate, but applying to the broker who is to supply them with clothing for the voyage, and food until they become engaged, they are thoroughly in his hands. They do not select Sydney (all Australia they know by that name) in preference to any other country, but all depends upon the first ship wanting emigrants. Singapore, California, Batavia, the Philippine Islands, the Polynesian Islands, Sydney, are all the same to them, it being the interest of the broker to get them off his hands with all possible despatch. Having arrived at Amoy, *in paris naturalibus*, their safety is by no means secured, large numbers of them die in the city from the effects of the fatigue and starvation which they have undergone to reach it. The deaths in this city, according to the statement of the British Consul, absolutely amounted in parts of the past year (1851) to twenty-five per cent. of the population.

The great English agents at Amoy, for Chinese emigration, are Messrs. James Tait and Co., one of the most respectable houses in China, whose very name is a guarantee that there is nothing there discreditable in the system, and it is to this house that the commander of the vessel and the surgeon-superintendent address themselves, in order to fulfil the instructions which they have received from their employers ere they sailed on their mission from this country. Messrs. Tait then apply to the head man among the Chinese brokers, we believe his name is B'sente, who invariably has many hundreds of men on his hands wishing to emigrate from a country which promises nothing but starvation. From the time when they reach Amoy until their departure, if they are fortunate enough to leave at all, these men are fed and clothed (?) by the brokers, they lie about in junks on the water or in some of the wretched dens in Amoy, from which dysentery and the low typhoid fever of the Chinese are never absent. The head man, pursuant to his agreement with Messrs. Tait, gathers together about double the number of the emigrants required, and at six o'clock in the morning, on a given day, they are assembled in a large yard in front of Messrs. Tait's premises, for the purpose of undergoing an examination by the surgeon-superintendent; the eagerness which they display to occupy an early place in the list of those to be examined is pretty sound proof of the great desire they have to leave their country, and that their migration is perfectly voluntary on their part. If he passes the scrutinizing eye of the surgeon he is placed on the right hand, if he fails to do so he goes to the left. If an artist were at hand to sketch the different scenes that present themselves, in this place the reader might have some notion of the Chinaman before and after examination. The care which the poor fellow takes to conceal any little physical defect that he thinks will prejudice him in the opinion of the medical man, who really holds in his hand the destiny, life or death, of many of those poor unfortunate creatures. Some of them, as they advance to be examined, tread the ground with amazing assurance, and as they bare their well knit limbs and compact frame, they seem to say, "find a fault if you can." Others come up with a degree of hesitation, and doubt the result of former discomfiture, having been rejected by other parties, but still hoping that by some lucky accident they may pass the much dreaded ordeal. A number of them offer themselves, who cannot have a rational idea that they will be accepted; disease having stamped them with outward marks, which the ready eye of the medical examiner immediately detects, and he passes them to the left without a remark—hope is gone from them, and with downcast head they go away to die, as the Chinese rarely recover from severe indisposition, their nervous energy being too low to combat with any serious disease. The Chinese doctors are very partial to counter irritation by blisters and other remedies, and many of the proposed candidates for emigration, bear marks of having undergone these remedies; look how skilfully those men try to hide them—they walk up with the most perfect self-possession, with what the French so well term *nonchalance*, the jacket is negligently thrown over the defective spot, but the surgeon of experience in these matters lifts up the garment, and passes the man to the left amid shouts of laughter, from the successful candidates, who have been keenly watching the result of this little ruse. These and many other little artifices are practised to deceive the examiner requiring all his wits to detect them; but stop, there is an uproar in the camp, a man is advancing, and a hundred eyes are upon him, he is brought up by two or three men who push him along unceremoniously; he is accepted as the surgeon knows nothing of his objections. The man shakes his head, and says "Bo-kelo," that is, he does not want to go in the ship. One of his *friends* seizes him by the tail, and winding it around his hand, to insure a good hold, is about to force him *nolens volens* into the crowd of the accepted, which the medical man immediately puts a stop to, telling the Chinese interpreter that on no account is any man to pass excepting of his own free will. Men of advanced years pick out their grey hairs and make themselves look as young as possible; boys try to appear men, the ages at which emigrants will be accepted, being well known to them all, consequently no one is under *nineteen* nor more than thirty-three, according to their own account.

The work goes on for three or four successive mornings, at length the required number is made up, and an early day is appointed for receiving the emigrants on board the ship, lying in the harbour about a mile and a half below the city. They come, and with them an army of brokers and friends, cramming the ship to suffocation point. The Chinese clerks, the representatives of Messrs. Tait's house, the commander of the vessel, the surgeon superintendent, and the leading Chinese brokers, take their places on the poop, the emigrants on the main deck; the men are again singly examined, and if finally accepted are passed to the advance table, to be indented and receive their six dollars each. Every man now signs his agreement if he can write, and there are few exceptions, he gets his six dollars, and nearly all of them hand the six dollars to the broker, who has fed and clothed him. Perhaps three or four of the lot will turn restive and be desirous of retaining one or more dollars, a scuffle ensues, and he escapes into the ship's 'tween decks, may be with the whole six dollars, to the infinite amusement of the rest of the men, the broker hardly liking to venture himself below. The large majority of them give over the dollars freely, as doubtless in most cases they have received their value in clothes, food, tobacco, &c. It has been asserted by some of the worst of the Chinese, on their arrival in this country, that they have not been fairly paid these six dollars: as far as the ships from this country are concerned this statement is not correct; every man is given his six dollars, they are put into his hand, and the act of his paying these over is perfectly his own act, the transaction is as fair and legitimate as can possibly be, as between the representatives of those persons hiring the men in this country. It is the object of Messrs. Tait and the other parties to ship the whole of the men in one day, and this business is got through as rapidly as possible for reasons that we shall now make evident. The men now having obtained perhaps two suits of clothes, tobacco, sweetmeats, and other little delicacies for the voyage, they are now richer in worldly goods than they have ever been—they have a little fortune, for let it be remembered that the major part of those men were never before possessed of a single dollar in their lives, such is the poverty of the lower order of Chinese; they, many of them, now care not whether they proceed in the ship, and will try to escape to the shore. They are all of them expert swimmers, and a mile on the water they look upon as nothing. Or some of them have good reasons, or at least reasons that are satisfactory to themselves for not going—their brothers were refused, or their friends were rejected, and it requires an uncommon amount of vigilance to prevent the discontented from carrying out their intentions. Perhaps these tricks are winked at by the brokers themselves, as even among the higher classes of the Chinese trickery of every kind is not only encouraged but practised; there seems to be a national absence of the important organ of conscientiousness. It is therefore the great object of those in charge of these men to get the ship to sea immediately that the men have placed themselves on board.

We now propose to put in the agreement between those of our colony who have engaged the Chinese, and the latter, as further proof of the fact, that everything in the matter of this emigration is free from the slightest taint of slavery. We have been forced to prove a negative even where the affirmative has been totally unsupported by any evidence; but we wish to see the question settled, not by idle declamation or unfair inuendoes, but by positive proof; the following is a true copy, omitting names, of the agreement, which both parties sign:—

Memorandum of agreement made and entered into this day of , in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and , between , a native of China, of the one part, and of , in the territory of New South Wales, , of the other part: witnesseth that the said agrees to serve the said , and such person or persons whom he may place in charge over the said in the capacity of shepherd, farm and general servant, and labourer in the said territory, for the term of five years, to commence from the date of the arrival of the said in the said territory; and to obey all his lawful orders and the orders of such persons as may be placed in charge over him. And the said agrees to pay the said three dollars per month, the said amount to be paid in dollars, or in sterling British money at the exchange of four shillings per dollar. And also to provide the following weekly rations, namely:—8 lbs. flour, or 10 lbs. rice at option; 8 lbs. meat; 2 ozs. of tea.

And the said having received at Amoy, from the agent of the sum of dollars advance, agrees to repay the same in New South Wales, to , by a monthly deduction of one dollar from his wages.

Signed by Messrs. Tait & Co., as agents, and the contracting Chinaman.

Signed in the presence of

A true copy of this agreement is printed in Chinese on the back of the originals, and the Chinaman is supplied with one of them when he signs. Every precaution is taken that he shall be fairly dealt by. That there are faults in the system as at present carried out we do not deny, and we shall not hide them. Whatever experience we possess shall be given to the proper consideration of the subject. That parties in this colony should unjustly asperse the characters of these helpless men, driven from their country by the miserable government under which they have groaned for thousands of years, is a matter to us of serious regret. In the exchange which they make of a land of starvation for a land of plenty—a tyrannising despotism for one of the freest Governments in the world, they cannot but feel the good fortune that has befallen them. Let no man in this happy land see them oppressed; but let no man whisper into their ears that they have been inveigled to Australia under false pretences. There are no people in the world easier led astray than the Chinese, and he who, under the colour of friendship for them, tells them that the agreements under which they were brought to this country are invalid, is as well an enemy to the Chinese, as to the general public. If left alone, and by showing them that our laws make no distinction between foreigners and Englishmen themselves, that the law is based on humanity; but still strong enough to cope with the refractory, the Chinese will show themselves, as they have in other States, good citizens, once tampered with and led astray by false representations, they will prove a curse to the community.

THE SEARCH FOR LEICHHARDT.

Our readers will remember that shortly after the assembling of the Legislative Council in extraordinary session, in the month of March last year, a resolution was moved by the honorable member for the Northumberland Boroughs, Mr. G. R. Nichols, that a sum of £2000 should be applied towards fitting out an expedition to search for Dr. Leichhardt and the exploring party who started in the year 1848 from the settled districts of New South Wales for the purpose of discovering a route overland to Western Australia.

The vote having been passed unanimously, the Colonial Government forthwith entered into the necessary arrangements for carrying into effect the humane and laudable intentions of the legislature; and notwithstanding the delays occasioned by the melancholy death of Mr. Mitchell, son of the Surveyor-General, who had volunteered to lead the expedition, the party actually started some weeks ago under the command of Mr. Hovendon Hely.

It was surmised that the gallant adventurer and his little band, being foiled in their attempts to penetrate the central wilderness, might have fallen back upon Port Essington, where a settlement was formed, which has since been abandoned; and with the view of doing all that was possible to be done in furtherance of the design of the Legislative Council, the Government availed itself of the circumstance of the barque General Palmer going to China through Torres Straits, to obtain whatever intelligence of the missing travellers might be gleaned from the natives of the northern coast.

Capt. T. B. Simpson, of the General Palmer, having handsomely tendered his assistance to the government, instructions were issued to him from the Colonial Secretary's Office on the 16th April 1851; and the brig Pioneer, Captain Ellis, having been expressly chartered for the purpose of calling in at the various points of the coast frequented by Malay praus, in order to obtain, if possible, some clue to the movements of Dr. Leichhardt, and in case of success, to provide him, or any of his party, with supplies, was placed under Captain Simpson's orders. The government agreed to pay Captain Simpson £120 for the service to be performed by him, and the Pioneer was chartered for two months, for the sum of £250.

The necessary arrangements having been completed, Captain Simpson issued his instructions to the master of the Pioneer, dated 27th April, giving him rendezvous in case of separation off the eastern extremity of Wreck Reef, for twelve hours, with orders immediately afterwards to proceed to the north end of Albany Island, and there remain for three days. Failing the meeting of the two ships at either of these points, the Pioneer was to proceed to Port Essington, and pursue the objects of the voyage according to the provisions of the charter party.

The two ships accordingly sailed on the 29th April, from Port Jackson, but unfortunately the brig parted company on the 6th of May, and, on the 22nd, was wrecked on the north end of Cockburn Reef. On the 25th the General Palmer arrived off the reef, where she found the barque Waverly, Captain Morgan, who had rendered every assistance in his power to the Pioneer, and in whose ship Captain Ellis and his crew proceeded to Batavia.

The expedition having thus failed in the most material point, Captain Simpson was left to prosecute his enquiries in the best way he could. The following letters addressed by him to the Colonial Government, and to the Governor-General of Netherlands India, will be read with interest.

"Barque General Palmer,
"Hongkong, July 23, 1851.

"Sir,—The last communication I had the honour to forward you via Java, dated off Cockburn Reef, Torres Straits, May 26th, informed you of the total loss of the brig Pioneer.

"I have now to inform you that on the 27th May I anchored off Albany Island, and remained there forty hours for the purpose of communicating with the natives, but did not succeed in doing so.

"On Sunday, June 1st, I arrived at Port Essington, where I remained four days. I had frequent communications with the natives, and made enquiries for Dr. Leichhardt and his party, and I regret to state I could obtain no information of them. The natives spoke English, and perfectly understood the nature of my enquiries. They said no Europeans had been at or near Port Essington since the settlement was abandoned, neither had they heard of any Europeans having been seen in the interior of the country. The Macassar proahs had left Port Essington almost two months previous to my arrival. From the Malays the natives heard nothing of Europeans being seen or heard along the coast.

"I visited the settlement of Victoria, and found no record or indication of any Europeans having been there.

"The natives further stated they had not been away from Port Essington since the settlement was abandoned, and had any Europeans been at or near the place they must have known it. Most of the natives remembered Dr. Leichhardt when at Port Essington.

"On my way hither I called at the island of Lombock, and was informed by an English resident there, that the Dutch Resident at Macassar had taken an interest in the fate of Dr. Leichhardt and his party, and had instructed the masters of the proahs proceeding to the north coast of Australia to make enquiries for Dr. Leichhardt and his party, and to render them any assistance they might stand in need of.

"By this mail I shall do myself the honour to communicate with his Excellency the Governor-General of Netherlands India, and request him to forward the result of these enquiries to H.M. Government at Sydney.

"The barque Randell leaves this place for the colonies in the beginning of next month, and by her I shall have the honour to transmit extracts from my private journal, which gives a detailed account of my proceedings, whilst endeavouring to carry out your instructions.

"I have, &c.,
"T. B. Simpson,
"Master, General Palmer.

"The Hon. E. Deas Thomson."

"British Barque General Palmer,
"Hongkong, 23rd July, 1851.

"Sir,—Having been deputed by Her Majesty's Colonial Government of Sydney, New South Wales, to make enquiries touching the fate of Dr. Ludwig Leichhardt, and the exploring party under his command, who left the settled districts of New South Wales in 1848, for the purpose of finding and pursuing an overland route to Western Australia, and who has not since been heard of.

"I have the honor to state that in the course of my enquiries I was informed that the Dutch resident at Macassar had given instructions to the masters of the proahs which annually proceed from that place to the north coast of Australia for the purpose of collecting biche-de-mer, to make enquiries, and to render assistance if required to Dr. Leichhardt and his party in the event of meeting with them.

"I beg to request that your Excellency will be pleased to give instructions that the result of these enquiries may be forwarded to Her Majesty's Government in Sydney, New South Wales, who entertain much anxiety respecting Dr. Leichhardt and his party. A sum of money has been voted by the Legislative Council of that colony, to fit out expeditions in search of that gentleman and his party, and to reward any one who may be instrumental in obtaining information of him.

"I have, &c.,
"T. B. Simpson,
"Master General Palmer.

"His Excellency the Governor-General of Netherlands India, &c., &c."

The following are the extracts from Captain Simpson's private log referred to, which, by that gentlemen's permission, we now present to our readers:—

"April 29, 1851, at 1 P.M. Cleared the Heads of Port Jackson, the brig Pioneer in company; I had previously sent on board this vessel written instructions, arranging the rendezvous in case of separation, night signals, &c.; also, a portion of the rockets supplied by Government. At sunset, less wind, steady N.E. by E. to get an offing; hailed the Pioneer, and ordered her to keep her station on the General Palmer's lee quarter; showed a light every two hours during the night, which was answered by the Pioneer.

"From the 30th April to the 6th of May, the winds had been very light and variable from nearly all quarters of the compass; we made but little progress. On the 6th of May we were only in lat. 30·42 S., long. 156·43 E.

"May 6, P.M. The wind N.W.; moderate breeze, and clear weather: the barometer low, but steady. At 1 the Pioneer two points abaft the weather beam, distant four miles; compared the longitude with her; agree to a mile. At 1·30 P.M. the Pioneer hoisted the signal demanding the course for the night, which I answered in the usual manner with the answering pennant. No notice was taken of it by the brig. At 5 P.M., the wind increasing from the N.W., the weather clear; the Pioneer forereaching and weathering on us; made a signal to her, "should the wind permit, the course for the night would be N. by W.," which signal was answered in the usual way; the signal to "keep near to me" was then hoisted and answered also. At 6, the Pioneer five or six miles on the weather beam. After sunset the wind increased a little. At 8, the Pioneer answered our light; she was then a point before our weather beam, and from the fact of her light disappearing when in the trough of the sea, she must have been nearly hull down. No answer was given to our light at 10 P.M., nor to other lights shown as usual during the night.

"May 7. After midnight the wind increased and hauled to the N.N.W. At 4 A.M., the wind still increasing, shortened sail to topsails, jib, and courses. At daylight, the Pioneer not in sight from the mast head. From the proceedings of the Pioneer last evening, I felt assured she would part company before the morning. Being dead to leeward, could not near her; she being to windward, could have closed us if the master chose. I must observe that the master of the Pioneer since leaving Sydney has not taken the measures he might have done to ensure keeping company. He invariably kept too far away from us, generally out of signal distance. His vessel being the fastest he could always choose his position. The only opportunity I had of hailing him I ordered him to keep on the General Palmer's lee quarter; and almost the only chance I had of signalling him, I directed him to keep near me. Both order and signal he has disobeyed. This unforeseen event will, I fear, be the cause of much detention. I had ordered the Pioneer in the event of parting company to rendezvous for a few hours off the Eastern extreme of the Wreck Reef, should she pass near it; but the wind, since parting company, has hung so long to the N.W., causing us to be so far to East, that we cannot make the reef without much loss of time.

"On May 12, passed the parallel of the Wreck Reef. The wind continued very light and variable. We did not get the S.E. trade steady until May 17, in lat. 18·S. The trade continued very light, and the weather fine until the evening of the 22nd May, when the breeze freshened, and the weather became squally. May 23, fresh breeze and squally at 6 P.M.; being by account 35 miles from the Barrier Reef, hove to on the port tack; at 8 P.M. the wind increased to a strong breeze; the weather squally, the sea rising fast. Midnight, the wind and sea increasing. May 24th, from midnight blowing hard from the S.E. with heavy squalls and thick weather; the vessel rolling heavily. At 6·30 A.M. bore up and steered W.N.W. At 8·30 saw a reef from the mast-head on the port bow, which I at first took for Yule's detached reef; I subsequently found it must have been the reef about the Black Rocks; the weather continued very thick and squally, so much so, that the reef could only be seen at intervals, as the squalls drove past. I hauled up to the northward. At 9, another reef was reported, bearing a little to eastward of north; hauled dead on a wind, carrying a heavy press of sail; blowing hard, a high sea running; heavy squalls and thick weather. Could not see the reef about four miles to leeward. At 11, split the fore and main-top-gallant sails. Towards noon, rather less wind, and weather a little clearer. Had the good fortune to get a meridian altitude, which puts us in lat. 11·59 N. This latitude places us a little to the southward of Yule's Reef. The S.E. point of the great detached reef in sight from the mast-head, bearing N.W. This bearing, with

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the latitude, gives us our exact position. The weather continues unsettled, thick and squally at times. In a good position either for entering it at Head's or the Raine's Island passage. I decided on the latter; bore up N.N.W. At 1·30 P.M. saw the beacon on Raine's Island, it makes like a sail when first seen. Saw the wreck of the brig Enchantress, lost on the S.E. point of Raine's Island about October last. At 4 P.M., we were in the passage. Shaped a course to pass between the shoal patches. Saw the sandbank to the northward after passing the shoal patches. Hauled up to the southward to get a lee under the Great Barrier. At 5·30 P.M. anchored in 18 fathoms; part of the Great Barrier in sight, bearing S.E. by E. At 8, blowing a fresh gale, and cloudy.

"Sunday, May 25.—At 3 P.M., when steering from the N.W. point of Cockburn Reef, a barque and brig were reported from the masthead, at anchor. The latter we found to be on shore on the reef. On closing her, she proved to be my consort, the Pioneer. At 4, hauled round the north point of the reef, and anchored under its lee in 15 fathoms.

"I went on board the barque, the Waverly, Captain Morgan, from Port Phillip, bound to Java; I found Captain Ellis, of the Pioneer, on board. He reports having entered the Barrier reef by the Raine's Island passage on Thursday last, at 4 P.M. Same day, when rounding the north end of the Cockburn Shoal, he grounded upon it about a quarter of a mile from the extreme point. Near the same place, the brig Archibald Campbell was wrecked some years ago. Had the weather continued fair, Captain Ellis states, he would have got the brig off again; but at midnight on Thursday, it came on to blow strong and drove her further on the reef. The Waverly anchored yesterday. Captain Morgan had decided on removing all the stores out of the brig, dismantling her, and taking her crew on to Java.

"Monday, 26.—At 6·30, Captain Ellis came on board. I gave him letters to forward to Sydney to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, and the Port Master, informing them of the loss of the Pioneer, &c., and as I could render no assistance to Captain Ellis, at 9·30, weighed and proceeded.

"The north horn of the Cockburn Reef is one of the most dangerous places in Torres Straits, particularly so when it is high water and the sun to the westward; it is very difficult to make out its extreme point. The channel between it and the nine feet patch is very narrow. Much caution and a practised eye is required to know when to haul up for the said channel. It is a passage I would never take from choice; and I am surprised it should have been recommended. The best passage is, I think, to the eastward of the said bank (which is always visible), off the north extreme of the Cockburn Reef, between it and a shoal three miles to the eastward of it; from thence to the W. reef (a clear passage), and between it and the Beydary Cays to Captain Haigh's fair way. By this route not only is the sudden luff up round Cockburn Reef avoided, but considerable distance saved in cutting off the angle.

"The Pioneer had been supplied with the biennial stores by the colonial Government, to be left at Booby Island for the benefit of shipwrecked crews. When I inquired from Captain Ellis respecting them, he informed me that as the Waverly was short of provisions, it was necessary that he should keep these stores for the use of his own crew. To this arrangement no objection could be made, as they were intended expressly for a case of the kind. I subsequently learned that all the Pioneer's stores for five months had been saved and sent on board the Waverley, consequently the Booby Island stores could not have been required, and Captain Morgan ought to have landed the stores intended for Booby Island at that place, which he did not do.

"At 5 P.M. anchored under the lee of a small island about eight miles to the southward of the Cairncross Island. The brig Annie, from Hobart Town, bound to Timor, anchored close to us.

"Tuesday, May 27. At daylight weighed and made sail; wind S.E. and weather hazy. At 3 P.M., as we approached Albany Island, saw on the summit of it the tomb erected by Captain Stanley of H.M.S. Rattlesnake over the remains of Messrs. Wall and Niblett, who perished in the unfortunate expedition with the late Mr. Kennedy. They were buried by me, about two years ago, when in command of the Freak.

"At 4·30 P.M. anchored under the lee of Albany Island, in 3½ fathoms. The Annie anchored close to us. I went on shore on Albany Island to endeavour to communicated with the natives. Saw none. After dark sent up rockets and showed blue lights. Midnight, blowing strong; occasional hard squalls with rain.

"Wednesday, May 28.—All night blowing strong, with hard squalls. At daylight had a good look round for natives. Saw none. I determined to remain another day, to give time to the natives to come to the coast, after seeing the rockets last night, which I felt assured they would do. P.M., I landed again on Albany Island. The natives did not make their appearance. One of their camps was seen, which had apparently not been visited for five or six days. One of their dogs was also seen. Upwards of two years ago I took a horse from this island; he had been here some months, and had made a well beaten track from the watering place to his camping ground. I endeavoured to find this track, but it had disappeared. I could not even see the dung of the animal, or the slightest indication of his having been there. This fact proves how impossible it would have been to follow the track of Dr. Leichhardt after an interval of *three* years, as was proposed in Sydney.

Saw several Nonda trees on the island with their dark brown oblong fruit. It was quite ripe. It had a strong astringent flavour. On this fruit poor Kennedy and his party often fed. There was also a beautiful weeping Casuarina—the leaves of a dark rich green. A great variety of the Convolvulaceæ, and the dalichas, which is found on almost all the islands in the Straits. A beautiful specimen of a Hazen was brought me. It had a delicious fragrance. We searched for the plant, but could not find it again. There was abundance of good grass on the island, and there being but little scrub it would be admirably adapted for either cattle or sheep.

"After dark, again sent up rockets, and showed blue lights. The Waverly anchored about a mile from us.

"Thursday, May 29.—Blowing fresh all night, and squally. At daylight no appearance of the natives. Weighed and made sail; the Annie and Waverly in company. At 9·30 rounded Wednesday Island, with the assistance of a strong ebb tide. At 10·30 clear of all dangers. At noon, near Booby Island. The Annie and Waverley ahead; neither of them called at Booby Island. The wind was blowing fresh at the time, and as I had no particular object in landing, save curiosity, I proceeded.

"May 30 and 31. — Blowing hard from the E.S.E., and cloudy.

"Sunday, June 1.—Blowing hard from the S.E. At 11·30 A.M. saw the N.E. end of Croker's Island, bearing S.E. by S. Hauled up. At 1 P.M. the wind increasing, in first reef of maintopsail. At 1·30, saw the western head of Port Raffles. At 3, the wind decreasing. Saw Point Smith. The stone beacon which had been erected on this point had fallen down, saw several native fires along the coast. At 5 P.M., rounded the reef off Point Smith, when the wind became light from the S.E. dead on end; and the flood tide being done, anchored in 8 fathoms. Point Smith E. ½ N.; Black Head S.E. by E. At intervals after dark, sent up rockets and showed blue lights. Saw several native fires on the beach between Point Smith and Black Head. Monday June 2.—At daylight, the wind dead on end, very light. At 8 A.M., wind freshened; made sail, weighed, and commenced working up Port Essington.

"At 11, a canoe came alongside for the east side of the Port; it contained three men and a woman. One of the men I recognized as a brother of Jerry; the woman was known at the settlement as Jane, commonly Brassy Bet. The latter spoke English well. They all soon recognised me as having been here before. I enquired if any white men had been at the settlement since the Commandant had left, or whether they had heard of any white men being seen inland. They all repeatedly declared they had not seen or heard of any white man. One of the men knew Dr. Leichhardt when he was at Port Essington, on his former expedition. After this interview with the natives, I still considered it my duty to visit the settlement and ascertain beyond any doubt, the fact of Dr. L. not having been there.

"At noon, the wind still very light, making but little progress. At 7 P.M., wind light, and the ebb-tide against us, anchored in 6 fathoms. Point Record bore S. by E. Observation Cliff, E.S.E. Just before we anchored, a canoe came alongside, with four men; one of them was Jim Crow, a lad who had been brought up in the settlement, and was a servant for some years of Captain Lambrick, R.N. This lad spoke English remarkably well. Another was Jerry, a native well known to the Europeans. He knew Dr. Leichhardt well, having gone to Sydney in the same ship with him, the Heroine, Captain Mackenzie. When Jerry was shown the portraits of Charley and Brown, in Dr. L.'s book, he immediately recognised them, and called each by name. All the natives remembered me well, and made many enquiries about the Commandant, and their old friends.

"I questioned them all separately, in order to ascertain if any white men had been at or near the settlement. They all told the same story; no whitefellow had been at the settlement, or been heard of in the interior. They said they had not been away from Port Essington since the Commandant left; and had any whitefellow been at or near the place they must have known it. The Macassar proahs had left about two months ago; they heard nothing from them of any whitefellows having been seen or heard of along the coast.

"The season before last a collision had taken place between the Malays and the natives, in consequence of some dispute arising in trading for tortoiseshell. Ten of the Malays were killed, and four or five of the natives of Port Essington: one of the latter was a well-known character, called Jack White, with whom, it appears the dispute began. The Malays went immediately to Port Bremer; the natives there not being aware of what had taken place, went alongside the proahs in their canoes, when eight of them were killed. During the last season the Malays had agreed better with the natives, and no fighting had taken place.

"Tuesday, June 3.—The natives remained on board all night. At daylight both the light wind and tide against us. I started in the cutter to go to the settlement. At 8, landed on Spear Point. A sanitary station had been formed here a short time previously to the place being abandoned. The buildings were all burnt down, and nothing remained but the chimney of the cookhouse. The triangle which had been erected some years ago on the Spear Point Shoal, still stands; it is an excellent beacon for this dangerous shoal.

"At 11 A.M., landed at Victoria. The stone pier had sustained but little damage. All the houses in the Barrack-square were destroyed; the well in the centre, in which used to be an abundant supply of excellent water, I found in a very bad state; the Malays had taken away the bucket and windlass; the new hospital had been burnt; in fact all the buildings, with the exception of the Commandant's house, which was gutted, and the officers' cook-house, had been destroyed. The fort was overrun with high weeds, and the various roads and pathways through the settlement scarcely discernable.

"Both at Armstrong's and the new garden at Paul's Well, all the beautiful cocoanut palms had been recently cut down, and upon examination I found that there was not a single tree or plant left to propagate from. The natives stated they had been cut down by the Malays when last here, for the purpose of obtaining the young shoots, which are a very delicious vegetable; but, I imagine, revenge for their countrymen killed last season was the cause. Whatever it was, it was a most malicious and unjustifiable act. The trees were nearly all in full bearing, and had they been left would probably have been the means of introducing this graceful and very valuable tree along the whole of the north coast of Australia, and have eventually been a great boon to the aborigines. The garden had become a wilderness; the paths could scarcely be distinguished. The Dorian, or Jack fruit, of which there were several, showed indications of bearing fruit. There were plenty of the pine apple plant, but although this was the season for bearing, there was no fruit. There were also numerous plantain suckers, but none bearing. I saw, also, one bread fruit, the *arto carpus*, in anything but a healthy state. The bamboo was flourishing and the arrowroot growing wild. The cotton bushes, (*gossypium herbaceum*,) were healthy and producing a very fair cotton. Formerly there was a fine collection of flowers and flowering shrubs; all that remained was a miserable plant of the *pionciana*.

"I visited the burying ground. The tombs were all in a good state, and had not been disturbed by the natives.

"At 3·30, after having a good look round, did not see the slightest indication of any Europeans having been at the settlement since it wes abandoned. We chalked up in several places the name of the vessel, and the purpose for which we had been there. We left and arrived on board at sunset. Several natives had been on board during my absence, but no information could be obtained of Dr. Leichhardt and party. During the night sent up rockets, and showed blue lights.

Wednesday, June 4.—The wind light from S.S.E. I thought it probable some at the natives might have seen our rockets from the other side of the Peninsula, near the Alligator River, and might be induced to come over; I determined therefore to wait another day, in order to communicate with them if possible; Jerry, Jim Crow, Ugly Mug, and other natives came on board. I again questioned them all repeatedly on the subject of Dr. Leichhardt, but could only obtain the same information—that no whitefellows had been at or near the place since the Commandant left. They perfectly understood the nature of my enquiries; and, knowing the great distance any news or strange event is conveyed by the natives, I feel assured that Dr. Leichhardt has not been at or near the Coburg Peninsula.

"Thursday, June 5. — At daylight the natives came on board to receive the presents I had promised them. I distributed among them tobacco, pipes, knives, and tomahawks; which articles had been supplied by the Sydney Government for that purpose. I left with Jim Crow and Jerry several written notices, stating the vessel had been there, and for what purpose. They all promised, should any white men ever come there, they would look after and take care of them.

"At 7 A.M., weighed and made sail. At noon, clear of all dangers; shaped a course for the Straits of Rotte.

"Although sending a vessel to Port Essington to enquire for Dr. Leichhardt was a judicious and humane act of the colonial Government, I was never sanguine that any practical good would arise from it; and after attentively reading, and carefully examining the maps of Dr. Leichhardt's book, "The Overland Expedition to Port Essington," I saw there was but little chance of his being at that place. On that expedition he was fifteen months from Moreton Bay to Port Essington, making a large detour to the east side of the Gulf of Carpentaria. On the present expedition he proposed following his old route for a considerable distance. This would be the means of saving time. Knowing the country, he would not have to send a party to explore ahead for water, &c.

"Presuming that Dr. Leichhardt headed the great desert in from 20° to 18° South, and that he did not meet with any unusual difficulties in getting to the Westward, he would have crossed the meridian of Port Essington in, at least, twelve months. Allowing from that time, he had gone eight months to the S.W., and had met with insurmountable difficulties in proceeding further, and had been compelled to fall back on Port Essington, for which purpose allow eight more months—all of which is an extreme allowance,—he would have been at that place nearly twelve months ago. I am therefore still sanguine, considering the untiring energy and almost never-failing resources of the man, he will eventually succeed in making Swan River, although the time in doing it will be much longer than he calculated on. Or he has been cut off by the treachery of the hostile blacks.

"Had the Pioneer not been wrecked in Torres Straits, and accompanied me here, I know not what instructions I could have given her to make further search. It would, I conceive, have been useless to have sent her further along the coast to the Westward, as Leichhardt would avoid the coast in travelling, in consequence of the Victoria of Stokes, the Cambridge, and other large estuaries and rivers. These he would be compelled to *head*, and would not hamper himself by getting between any of these impediments to his progress; and further along the coast to the S.W. he would have no object in making it, well knowing the barren state of the country there, and that there was no chance of procuring succour.

"There is a possibility that Leichhardt might have been heard of through the natives at an European establishmen at Shark's Island, Dirk Hartog's Bay, on the West Coast, for the purpose of collecting guano. If he reached this place he would be well taken care of, and forwarded to Swan River, to which there is, doubtless, frequent communication. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, I do not see where the Pioneer could have been sent with the slightest chance of being of any service. A longer stay at Port Essington would have been useless, I having done all that was necessary there. The service I have been employed in has not, I think, suffered from the loss of the Pioneer, with perhaps the exception of delaying the result of my enquiries at Port Essington from Sydney.

"At the Island of Lombock I was informed by an English gentleman residing there, Mr. Hearden, that the Dutch resident at Macassar had taken much interest in the fate of Dr. Leichhardt, and had instructed the masters of the proahs, which annually proceed to the north coast of Australia in search of bêche-de-mer, to endeavour to obtain from the natives information of him, and in the event of meeting with him, to render such assistance as he might require."

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondents.)

BATHURST.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the Bathurst Auxiliary Branch was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Bathurst, on Monday last, Major-General Stewart in the chair. The meeting was opened, as usual by singing and prayer, the Rev. STEPHEN RABONE officiating.

The Annual Report was read by the Rev. WILLIAM PIDDINGTON, and is as follows:—

Report of the Bathurst Auxiliary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, 1851.

FINANCIAL.

In presenting you with a Report of this Society, your Committee will direct your attention firstly to the Financial state of the Society, and then to its operations in various parts of the world.

	£	s.	d.
The total ordinary receipts at the Mission House from districts in England, Scotland, and Wales, have been	£68,922	7	5
The Hibernian Missionary Society	4,295	9	6
The Juvenile Christmas Offerings	5,000	9	2
Total ordinary Home income	78,218	6	2
Contributions of Foreign Auxiliary Societies	12,420	8	1
Colonial grants, legacies, donations, lapsed annuities, interest, &c.	14,012	0	1
Total amount of income	104,661	14	4
The expenditure of the year amounted to	113,767	3	3
Showing an increase of expenditure over income of	9,105	8	11

This deficiency the Committee have resolved to meet by the sale of a portion of the amount of donations on annuity which have been fonded, from time to time, for the security of the annuitants.

By this arrangement the expenditure will be met without any increase of the Society's debt, which will remain the same as last year.

Since the last anniversary twenty missionaries have been sent out to the various stations of the Society.

The general summary of all the Wesleyan Missions is as follows:—

Central or principal stations, called circuits	322
Chapels and other preaching places	3,106
Missionaries and assistant missionaries, including fourteen supernumeraries	432
Other paid agents, as catechists, interpreters, day school teachers, &c.	864
Unpaid agents, as Sabbath school teachers, local preachers, &c.	8,071
Full and accredited church members (including those of the mission station in Ireland)	104,335
On trial for church membership, as far as ascertained	7,846
Scholars, deducting for those who attend both the day and Sabbath schools	80,070
Printing establishments	8

SPORTING NEWS.—THE RACES.—On Saturday the 6th instant, the owners of the winning horses and others, met at the Commercial Hotel, to receive their prizes, when all the protests which had been previously lodged with the stewards were withdrawn seriatim. Mr. Suttor, one of the three stewards, afterwards addressed a few words to the meeting, and enlarged very fully on the treatment which he and his brother stewards had received from the public. It seemed, (he said), to be the opinion of all disappointed sportsmen and bettors, that the stewards were placed upon the stand as a butt for all parties to vent their spleen upon; the stewards were like all mortals, liable to err in judgment, and it was perfectly possible that with the best intentions they might sometimes give a wrong decision. But he did think that after being appointed and chosen by the public to act in the honorable position of stewards, they were at least entitled to common courtesy. As to the event between Cossack and Little John, which had caused so much excitement, he had not expressed an opinion, nor did he intend to do so. It was by no means impossible that Cossack had bolted, but the stewards had no means of deciding whether he had done so or not. The arrival at such a conclusion would have to be founded on probabilities or conflicting evidence. He was individually therefore unwilling to pronounce a verdict of guilty or otherwise upon Taafe, the jockey. He did not hesitate, however, to declare his conviction that whether there had been foul play or not, both Mr. Tait and Mr. De Clouet were guiltless of any knowledge of it. Mr. Samuel also made a few observations upon the very great difficulty, or rather the utter impossibility of coming at a satisfactory decision, expressing a hope that if a fraud had been practised, the guilt would be brought [illegible] from [illegible] parties, and that they home to the [illegible] would be exposed and punished. [illegible] it coincided in opinion with his brother steward, Mr. Suttor, in the exonerating of the owners of Cossack and Little John from all guilt in respect to the race alluded to. The owner of Cossack, Mr. Tait, expressed a wish for further investigation, for the satisfaction of the public, and in order that the merits and circumstances of the case might appear before the sporting community; but the stewards present declined to interfere further on the above grounds.

GOLD NEWS.—A nugget of the weight, as we are informed, of 25½ ounces, was brought into the township, on Monday, the 8th instant, by Mr. L'Estrange, who purchased it from some man who accidentally kicked it out of mother earth, with the toe of his boot, whilst strolling about looking for his horse, on the side of a ridge near Meroo Creek. It appears to be a prime sample, almost pure, there being little or no quartz perceptible, and many lumps of equal and some of even greater weight, have since been found in the immediate vicinity of the same spot. We regret to hear that the Belubula Diggings are for the present not so productive as was anticipated; Mr. Green, Assistant Gold Commissioner, visited the spot a few days ago, and found only three men at work, who were not doing much good.

SCIENTIFIC.—The lovers of the arts and sciences will rejoice to hear that Mr. Grayling, with a prudence and energy worthy of a good cause, has turned his attention from speculations in mutton tallow to the arts and sciences, and has lately been enlightening our Maitland friends on the subject of geology; and more expecially as to where the richest deposits of the precious metal can be found with the greatest certainty. He is a funny trout; but narrowly escaped being hooked on the banks of the Macquarie.

TURON.

UPPER WALLABY, MARCH 9.—The weather still continues fine, although Sunday morning a little rain fell, but nothing to affect the river in the slightest degree. The holders of bed claims in various localities are consequently pushing on their work with considerable vigour, although there are yet many points on which few of them can be worked until the water subsides about two feet more, such as the Upper Wallaby, Gwyne's, Circus, and Hungry Points. These points will, I am satisfied, all turn out well, if the dry weather continues for another month, or perhaps even another fortnight. The bank diggings on the Turon seem to be pretty well run out, at least such appears to be the general opinion, but I firmly believe that a new era in dry diggings will soon dawn upon us, when it will be found that far from their being exhausted, deep sinking will develop treasures at present little dreamt of. Considerable inconvenience was experienced last week by the hired labourers in the vicinity of the principal points, striking work for an increase of wages, namely, from £2 to £2 10s. The movement was pretty generally resisted, and the resistance proved in a great measure successful; although at a considerable loss to the proprietors of claims, with whom it is a great object at the present time to get their bed claims worked as soon as possible. I do not hear of any very striking cases of success latterly, but all who hold a workable bed claim are doing very well, with, in most instances, a prospect of doing better, should the fine weather continue. The *Long Toms* are getting more into use than formerly, the prejudice against them, on account of their losing the gold, having been in a very considerable measure dissipated. It appears to me, that after all the principal fault was the parties using them had not had sufficient experience in their management, and consequently the fault rested more with themselves than with any radical fault in the Long Toms themselves. I am myself strongly of opinion that they will yet come into almost general use here, and I think the diggers will find their advantage in working with them instead of with the common cradle.

GOULBURN.

MARCH 10.—INQUEST ON A CHINESE LABOURER.—Yesterday, an inquest was held at the Traveller's Rest, on the body of Tang Ki, one of the recently imported Chinese labourers. From the evidence of Mr. D. Lauret, of Kenmore, it appeared that deceased was one of eight men forwarded by Flower, Salting, and Co., of Sydney, by a bullock dray driven by one Lennon, who was to get £20 for bringing them up the country, and for provisioning them on the road; but in addition to this he also received two bags of rice and ten lbs. of tobacco; the men had also received some articles on their own account. It appeared that Lennon came to Mr. D. Lauret on the evening of the 8th, first stating that one of the Chinese brought from Sydney on his dray was in a dying state, and that he thought he would be dead before he reached Tourang public house (about six miles from Goulburn). Tuan Zing, the interpreter, who appeared at the Police Court a few days ago, was in attendance. Mr. Charles H. Walsh assisted the coroner in the examination of one of the Chinese, through the interpreter. The latter explained the nature of the oath as taken in that part of China to which these men belong, which was to the effect that the party making the declaration took a basin (a saucer was used on the occasion) into his hand, and after making his statement, took the basin and broke it into pieces, and explained that in like manner would Tin Kong break them, or cause the destruction of the party who did not tell the truth. Tuan Zing having been sworn to interpret between our Sovereign Lady the Queen and the Chinese witness about to be produced, Le Eung was brought in and examined: Had seen the body of deceased Tang Ki; saw him first on board the ship which brought them to this country; they were 133 days in coming; deceased was sick all the way coming, having been taken ill two or three days after leaving Amoy; was on shore one day at Sydney before starting to come up here; deceased walked five or six miles out of Sydney, and the rest of the way rode on the dray; deceased was sick all the way from Sydney, his being sick was the reason of his riding; he ate very little; he could not eat; had plenty of rice if he could take it; he suffered from purging on board ship; he suffered severely from the same cause on his way up, the gut descending outwardly about 3 inches; he was very ill and insensible for three days before he died; when he was dying, three Chinamen lifted him off the dray, and he died a few minutes after; the drayman was very kind; we had not too much nor too little to eat on the way up; deceased died about 3 o'clock, the sun was high when he died. James Lennon, the carrier, who brought the men up, stated, he resided on Dr. Nicholson's Estate, at Lake George, and had left Sydney a fortnight ago, and was employed by Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., to bring up the deceased and seven other Chinamen to Dr. Nicholson's Estate, Kenmore, and likewise stated that the deceased was in very bad health on leaving Sydney, and on receiving him, he, Lennon, was directed to take him on the dray; deceased suffered from purging, and seemed to strain a good deal while he was purged; his appetite was very bad, he could scarce eat anything beyond a few potatoes; Lennon endeavoured to get him to eat other things which he purchased; he had plenty of rice for him and his comrades; but deceased could not eat it, and his comrades preferred flour. On the third day after leaving Sydney, deceased became very ill indeed, and got worse every day till yesterday, when he died, about six miles from Goulburn; I sent a messenger to tell De Lauret the state the man was in. Dr. Gerard made a *post mortem* examination of the body of Tang Ki, and deposed that the body presented an exceedingly emaciated appearance, apparently worn down by disease; on examining the body externally, found that there were many bruises on different parts of the body, particularly about the back, and also about the thighs and legs, but they were all of a trifling character, and not sufficient in extent or severity to account for death; on examining the cavity of the chest found its contents all healthy, with the exception of the pericardium, which contained about 2 ozs. of serum; on opening the abdomen found the large intestines in a high state of disease, more especially the rectum and other parts, which is unnecessary for us to enumerate; the peritonial covering of these organs being much inflamed, and the mucous coat showing traces of high inflammation. Dr. Gerard had no hesitation in stating that the deceased died from dysentery. [Our reporter has omitted [illegible] to give the verdict.]

PROSPECTING IN THE DISTRICT OF GOULBURN.—A meeting of the subscribers to the Goulburn Prospecting Party took place at the Chequers Inn on Monday evening, the 8th instant. A good number of the townspeople attended. Mr. D. Patterson was unanimously called to the chair, and stated that the object of the meeting was to devise means for the discovery of a gold field (if such existed) nearer to Goulburn than those now being worked, not only to prevent our town from being depopulated, but also as a means of attraction. In getting up this meeting, he thought the best course had been adopted, and that was by first getting parties to subscribe, and then to call them together; this course had been acted on, and from the number of those present, and the amount subscribed, it had been successful. It was for those present to say what course was to be pursued, and thought the best way would be to form a committee. Mr. Dibdin, in proposing a list of committee, had very little more to say than had been said by Mr. Patterson. He would propose that the following gentlemen form the committee:—Dr. Waugh, Messrs. Patterson, Benjamin, Mendleson, Marks, Simons, Blatchford, Wilson, Kitson, S. Davis (watchmaker), inclusive of the mover; which, being seconded by Mr. Smith, was carried. Mr. Dibdin stated that the meeting would be most happy to receive any suggestions from any of the practical diggers present. In order to encourage the work, Mr. Simons, in addition to his subscription, offered the use of a horse and cart. Mr. Wilson thought that the Cookboondoon range, and from that to Lockyersleigh, presented auriferous indications. Mr. Marks exhibited a specimen of gold obtained by the Messrs. Kinghorn, at Cardnoss; there was about two grains of it; the country was a granite country, and the gold appeared to be water-worn. Mr. Kinghorn also got the precious metal at Whitehead's Creek, which runs through Mummell. Mr. Mendleson said, it was also found at Gurrunda, Captain Turner's. Mr. Wilson said he had seen two pennyweights of gold brought in from the head of the Tarlow River. Dr. Waugh stated that Mr. Hardy, the Commissioner, had said that he believed that that portion of land which lay between Rhyana and Grant's Flat was auriferous. The Committee having heard all these suggestions as to the whereabouts the yellow deposits was likely to be obtained, met immediately after the meeting; at the close of which a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Patterson. At the close of the meeting the subscription amounted to £54.

EARTHQUAKE.—On Sunday morning, the 7th instant, about a quarter to five o'clock, A.M., a great number of the inhabitants of this district were aroused from their slumber by the shock of an earthquake, which lasted several seconds; it was felt at Binda, forty-six miles to the north-west; at Lake George, at Gunning, at Braidwood, and at Yass; at the latter place, according to report, it was more violent than at Goulburn, when some of the people thought it violent enough, it having shaken their rings of their bed curtains, and the crockery of their washstands, till they rung again. Those who had visited the countries subject to these convulsions, were at no great loss to tell what was the name of the disturber of their rest; some take upon them to affirm that there were two shocks, and that one of these lasted from six to eight seconds, and was preceeded by a sound like distant thunder, which was closely followed by the shock.

GREAT NEGLECT, IF TRUE.—It is reported to us that a young man, on whom reliance can be placed, has stated in Yass, where he is well known, that when on his way from Balarat, Victoria diggings, to Albury, he saw the bodies of three dead men lying on the road side going to corruption, and that when he stated what he had seen to certain parties in authority, they replied, "that they had enough to do without looking after the dead:" we give the matter as it has been reported to us, and hope if it is true, that it will be seen into.

CONVEYANCE FOR GOLD FROM BRAIDWOOD AND GOULBURN, TO SYDNEY.—We believe that Mr. Mendleson's tender has been accepted for a weekly despatch of the precious metal from the southern diggings; it will give more satisfaction than the course pursued by the Government, both as to its frequency and despatch; we have no doubt but Mr. Mendleson will give every satisfaction both as to coach and horses.

MAIL TO BINDA.—From time to time we have shown the necessity that existed for a mail being run between this and Binda. We cannot but congratulate the inhabitants of that locality on the prospect of their wishes being fully realized, Government having called for tenders for a weekly post between Goulburn and that place.

POLICE COURT.—Yesterday, the only case of interest was that of Thorn against Simons, for charging 2s. for damages done by a beast bull, impounded out of his enclosed paddocks. The only difficulty in the case was the state and kind of fence enclosing the paddock out of which the beast was impounded. Mr. Simons was not prepared with witnesses to prove that the fence was one in the meaning of the Act, wherein such damages could be claimed as had been laid on the beast, and their worships fined him in the lowest penalty of £5.

PRICE OF BREAD, &c.—The 2lb. loaf, 4d.; fine flour, per 1000 lbs., £16; seconds, £15; ration, £14; bran, 8d., wheat, 5s. per bushel; butchers' meat, 2d. per lb. of very superior quality.

LATE MAILS.—On account of the very irregular hour at which the mail arrives, we have been requested to take notice of the same; few people know when it comes in; there is some talk about a memorial to the Postmaster being drawn up on the subject; whether the cause of detention arises from the weakness of horse flesh or otherwise, we cannot tell, but such systematic late arrivals will not be submitted to, by the public. It has been stated to us that Mr. Mendleson has, on two different occasions, within these few days, given the mail a lift, by bringing on several of its passengers. Mr. Jones used to be very punctual, but the golden times has either given him too many passengers, or caused such a change as makes the arrival of his coach at the hour specified very questionable.

SCHOOLS.

DISTRIBUTION of the sums voted by the Legislative Council for the support of the Denominational Schools for 1852, with list of Local School Boards.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND-

DIOCESE OF SYDNEY.

Salaries to Teachers: and Local Boards of Inspection for 1852.

St. James' Primary School, £65; Infant, £35; Darlinghurst, £50; Local Board, Reverend R. Allwood, J. Gosling, C. Kemp, F. Mitchell, Esqs.

St. Philip's Primary, £65; Infant, £35; Venerable The Archdeacon of Cumberland, John Campbell, E. Knox, Esqs.

St. Andrew's Primary, £65; Infant, £35; Rev. G. King, Robert Campbell, J. G. Colyer, Esqs.

Trinity Primary, £65; Infant, £35; Rev. J. C. Grylls, J. B. Viles, J. W. Jones, Esqs.

St. Lawrence Primary, £65; Infant, £35; Chippendale, £50; Rev. A. Stephen, (pro tem.) M. Metcalfe, R. Tooth, Esqs.

Alexandria, £50; Rev. G. Macarthur, T. W. Smart, J. Croft, Esqs.

Pyrmont, £35; Rev. G. King, Mr. Webb, Mr. R. Cripps.

Balmain, £50; Rev. F. Cameron, Captain J. Dyer, J. Graham, Esq.

Camperdown, £50; Rev. C. C. Kemp, R. M. Robey, R. Johnson, Esqs.

St. Peter's Cook's River, £35; Rev. T Steele, L.L.D., A. B. Sperk, J. C. Breillat, Esqs.

Canterbury, £40; Rev. T. Steele, L.L.D., E. Knox, R. M. Robey, Esqs.

Burwood, £40; Rev. T. Wilkinson, Mr. Bray, Mr. Neitch.

St. Leonard's, £35; Lane Cove, £30; Rev. W. B. Clarke, Lieut. Col. Barney, J. Stirling, O. Bloxsome, Esqs.

Hunter's Hill, £40; Pennant Hills, £45; Rev. G. E. Turner, F. Foster, J. Blaxland, Esqs.

Parramatta, £50; Rev. H. H. Bobart, F. Watkins, F. Gould, Esqs.

Marsfield, £50; Rev. W. F. Gore, Rev. R. Forrest, J. B. Bettington, Esq.

Castle Hill, £35; Dooral, £30; Rev. T. Horton, G. B. Suttor, A. L M'Dougall, Esqs.

Seven Hills, £35; Rev. G. N. Woodd, Mr. M. Pearce, Mr. W. Pearce.

Windsor, £50; Rev. H. T. Stiles, Alfred Cox, T. Tebbutt, Esqs.

Richmond, £50; North Kurrajong, £40; [illegible] South Kurrajong, £35; [illegible] Bowman, L. D. Whitaker, R. Fitzgerald, Esqs., Mr. A. Cornwall.

Pitt Town, £40; Rev. T. C. Ewing, Mr. Joseph Smith, Mr. T. Chaseling.

Wilberforce, £40; Rev. T. C. Ewing, Mr. J. Vickery, Mr. J. Dunstan.

Penrith, £50; South Creek, £35; Rev. B. L. Watson, R. C. Lethbridge, M. Lowe, G. T. Clarke, C. T. Weaver, Esqs.

Mulgoa, £30; Rev. J. Troughton, H. Cox, H. Shadforth, Esqs.

Liverpool, £50; Rev. J. Walker, Rev. G. Vidal, T. V. Bloomfield, Esq.

Campbelltown, £50; Rev. W. Stack, Mr. J. Graham.

Appin, £30; Rev. H. D. D. Sparling, Mr. E. Larkins, Mr. J. W. Elliott.

Cobbity, £40; Narellan, £40; Rev. T. Hassall, Charles Cowper, Esq., M.C., Mr. J. Martin.

Camden, £50; Menangle, £40; Rev. E. Rogers, G. Macleay, J. Oxley, Esqs.

Picton, £30; Rev. E. Rogers, J. Antill, J. Wild, Esqs.

Wollongong, £40; Rev. M. D. Meares, W. D. Meares, Esq.

Dapto, £40; Rev. M. D. Meares, W. Sheaffe, J. R. Hopkins, Esqs.

Kiama, £54; Rev. J. Barnier, T. Kendall, G. Hindmarsh, Esqs.

Jamberoo, £35; Rev. J. Barnier, R. B. Fry, M. C. Newnham, Esqs.

Sutton Forest, £40; Rev. W. Stone, J. Nicholson, Esq., Mr. A. Welby.

Goulburn, £50; Rev. W. Sowerby, J. Chisholm, J. Gerard, Esqs.

Yass, £45; Rev. C. F. Brigstocke, A. Campbell, J. Stiles, Esqs.

Gundaroo, £35; Queanbeyan, £30; Canberry, £30; Rev. E. Smith, G. T. Palmer, C. Campbell, W. F. Hurley, W. J. Packer, Esqs.

Emu, £40; Rev. J. Vincent, Mr. J. Ryan, Mr. J. Perry.

Bathurst, £50; Rev. T. Sharpe, J. S. Horne, J. Tingecombe, Esqs.

Kelso, £60; Rev. W. Lisle, W. H. Suttor, J. B. Richards, Esqs.

Carcoar, £40; Rev. P. P. Agnew, S. North, W. M. Rothery, Esqs.

Mudgee, £40; Rev. J. Gunther, H. Bayly, H. Lowe, Esqs.

Upper Colo, Hawkesbury, £30; Rev. W. W. Simpson.

Expenses of Model School, including £25 to Model Teacher, £52.

Salaries to Teachers, and expenses of Model School, £2642; Books, School Apparatus, and Freightage, &c., £267 6s. 8d.; Total, £2909 6s. 8d.

DIOCESE OF NEWCASTLE.

Morpeth Model School, £50; Additional Stipend of Master, £25; Allowance for Master's training, £50; Local Board, The Lord Bishop of Newcastle, E. C. Close, J. S. Parker, Esqs.

Newcastle, £50; Rev. C. P. N. Wilton, Beresford Hudson, Charles Bolton, Esqs.

East Maitland, £50; Rev. G. K. Rusden, William Wilton, Esq., Mr. John Kingsmill.

West Maitland, £50; Infant School, £25; Rev. R. Chapman, Cyrus M. Doyle, Esq., Mr. Peter Green, Mr. E. P. Capper.

Singleton, £50; Rev. J. Blackwood, J. C. S. M'Douall, Henry Glennie, Esq.

North Brisbane, £40; Rev. H. O. Irwin, Richard Jones, Esq., M.C., Mr. Harris.

Ipswich, £40; Rev. J. Wallace, R. J. Smith, Esq., Mr. Gill.

Raymond Terrace, £40; Rev. C. Spencer, Col. Snodgrass, C.B., Archibald Windeyer, Esq.

East Bolwarra, £40; Rev. F. H. Kemp, E. C. Close, junior, Esq., Mr. J. B. R. Robertson.

Dungog, £40; Rev. W. Toms, Vincent Dowling, Esq., Mr. Thomas Abbott.

Clifden, £40; Rev. J. R. Blomfield, James Smith, Esq., Mr. Charles Middleton.

Hexham, £40; Rev. R. T. Bolton, A. W. Scott, Esq., Mr. Sparkes, junior.

Paterson, £40; Rev. F. W. Addams, Frederick Bedwell, Esq., Mr. C. D. Haylock.

Muswellbrook, £40; Rev. R. G. Boodle, John H. Cox, John Bettington, Esqs.

Scone, £40; Rev. J. Morse, John Bingle, Henry Docker, Esqs.

Tamworth, £40; Rev. E. Williams, John H. Durbin, George Jenkin, Esqs.

Armidale, £40; Rev. H. Tingcombe, Robert Massie, Esq., Mr. Allingham.

Port Macquarie, £40; Rev. John Cross, Major Innes, Rev. T. O'Reilly.

Kempsy, £40; Rev. T. O'Reilly, James Wilson, Esq., Mr. Tozer, Senr.

St. Alban's, McDonald River, £30; Rev. W. W. Simpson, Rev. J. F. R. Whinfield, Mr. John Furnance.

Colo, £30; Rev. J. F. R. Whinfield, Rev. W. W. Simpson, John Doyle, Esq.

Miller's Forest, £30; Rev. C. Spencer, Mr. J. Wisdom, Mr. Carpenter.

Mangrove, £30; Rev. A. Glennie, Mr. John Furguson, Mr. Thomas Green.

Kincumbar, £30; Rev. A. Glennie, John Moore, Thomas C. Battley, Esqs.

Cassilis, Rev. R. G. Boodle, Alfred Denison, Alexander Busby, Esqs.

Laguna (Wollombi), £30; Rev. J. F. W. Whinfield, Thomas Wiseman, J.P., Arthur T. Ormsby, Esqs.

Ellalong (ditto), £30; Rev. J. R. F. Whinfield, Thomas Crawford, Esq., Mr. Thomas Bridge.

Jerry's Plains, £30; Rev. J. Cooper, John Lethbridge, Frederic Gaggin, Esqs.

Gresford, £30; Rev. F. W. Addams, Charles Boydell, Thomas Patch, Esqs.

Lostock, £30; Rev. F. W. Addams, John Brown, W. B. Boydell, Esqs.

Macleay River, £30; Rev. John Cross, Rev. Thomas O'Reilly, Mr. Chapman.

*Manning River, £20; Rev. John Cross, Rev. T. O'Reilly, Mr. Wynter.

*Warkworth, £20; Rev. J. Cooper, Edward Parnell, Esq., Mr. J. B. Squire.

Salaries and Expenses of Model School, £1310. Books, School Apparatus, Freightage, &c., £144 13s. 4d.

Grand Total, £1454 13s. 4d.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS.

St. Andrew's Model School, Sydney, £55; Local Board, John Brown, Esq., J.P., James Henderson, John McFarlane, Esqs.

Pitt-street South, Sydney, £55; Rev. James Fullerton, L.L.D., George Fullerton, Esq., M.D. Alexander Cuthill, Esq.

Paddington, £55; George Miller, Esq., Rev. Robert Stewart, Rev. John McGarvie, D.D.

Parramatta, South, £55; Rev. James Coutts, A.M., Mr. James Urquhart, Mr. William Smith.

Maitland, West, £55; Rev. Wm. Purves, James Thomson, Esq., Mr. William Irwin.

Bathurst, £55; Major-General Stewart, George Rankin, George Bushby, Esqs.

Goulburn, £55; James Sinclair, Robert Waugh, David Paterson, Esqs.

Morpeth, £50; John Portus, Esq., Mr. Andrew McElwin, Mr. Robert McGregor.

Windsor, £50; Rev. Matthew Adam, Thomas Cadell, Robert Dick, Esqs.

Charcoal Creek, £50; Rev. C. Atcheson, M. W. Jenkins, Esq., Captain A. A. M'Kenzie.

Woolloomooloo, £50; Rev. John M'Garvie, D.D., Mr. William Baird, Mr. Alexander Soutar.

Campbelltown, £40; Rev. H. R. Gilchrist, William Howe, Esq., J.P., William Howe, junior, Esq., J P.

St. Leonard's, £40; Rev. J. M'Garvie, D.D., Mr. John M'Millen, Mr. George Bell.

Portland Head, £35; Thomas Arndell, James Bligh Johnstone, William Hall, Esqs.

Newcastle, £35; George Brooks, Esq. M.D., Captain Livingstone, Mr. Robert Gregg.

Portree, £35; Walter Scott, Esq., J.P. Walter Scott, junior, Esq., J.P., Mr. Donald Cameron.

Expenses of Model School, including £25 to Model Teacher, £770. Books, &c., £81.

Total Vote for 1852, £851.

WESLEYAN METHODIST SCHOOLS.

York-street, Sydney, Model School, £63; Local Board, Rev. F. Tuckfield, Mr. John Caldwell, Mr. William Spier.

Chippendale, £50; Hay-street, Sydney, £50; Newtown, £50; Rev. B. Chapman, Mr. G. W. Allen, Mr. M. Blanchard, Mr. Thomas Holmes.

Surry Hills, £50; Rev. B. Hurst, Mr. T. Cowlishaw, Mr. John Jesson, Mr. John Redgate.

Windsor, £50; Rev. Joseph Oram, Mr. S. Paul, Mr. R. Cavanagh, Mr. John Dawson.

West Maitland, £50; Newcastle, £50; Rev. S. Rabone, Mr. J. J. Ledsom, Mr. John Nott, Mr. S. Owen, Mr. John Falkiner, Mr. Robert Little.

Salaries to Teachers and expenses of Model School, £413. Purchase of books, &c., £47. Contingencies, £9.

Total Vote for 1852, £469.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Church Hill, Sydney, £55; Infant School, £25; Kent-street North, Sydney, (Boys), £50; (Girls), £45; Clarence-street, Sydney, £50; Infant School, £20; Macquarie-street, Sydney, £50; Local Board, Rev. J. C. Sumner, D. J. Tierney, T. Ryan, Esqs., Mr. Councillor Lenehan, Mr. John Davis.

Sussex-street, £50; Infant School, £20; Castlereagh-street, Sydney, £55; Surry Hills, £50; Infant School, £20; Very Rev. J. M'Encroe, Jeremiah Murphy, Esq., Mr. Robert Coveny, Mr. E. M'Encroe, Mr. T. B. Coveny.

Parramatta-street, Sydney, (Boys), £50; (Girls), £50; (Infant), £10; Camperdown, £40; Petersham, £35; Rev. Micheal Corish, J. M. Cashman, R. O'Connor, Esqs., Mr. Phillip Walsh.

Balmain, £30; Rev. D. M. O'Connell, J. O'Neil Brenan, Esq., Mr. P. Gould.

West Maitland, £55; East Maitland, £50; Morpeth, £45; Singleton, £37 10s.; Raymond Terrace, £30; Rev. Dean Lynch, Rev. John Kenny, Rev. John Rigney, M. Macartney, Esq., M.D., John Brown, Esq., Mr. Thos. Dee, Mr. William Lawn, Mr. J. Dogherty.

Parramatta, £50; Concord; £35; Prospect, £30; Rev. P. Hallinan, Rev. M. Brennan, George Ennis, Esq., Mr. Patrick M'Grath.

Liverpool, £45; Rev. Dean Lovat, George Ennis, Esq., Mr. Samuel Bowler.

Campbelltown, £50; Rev. J. P. Roche, Mr. John Hurley, Mr. John Vardy.

Appin, £40; Picton, £30; Menangle, £30; Rev. J. P. Roche, Rev. W. X. Johnson, Mr. M. Carroll, Mr. J. Bergin, Mr. Thos. Byrnes, Mr. Thomas Lodge.

Windsor, £45; North Richmond, £30; Cattai Creek, £30; Rev. Dean Coffey, Mr. John Murray, Mr. Micheal M'Quade.

Penrith, £45; Greendale, £30; Rev. J. J. M'Clennan, Mr. J. M'Carthy, Mr. Pat. Heaton.

Wollongong, £50; Charcoal Creek, £37 10s.; Rev. T. Murray, Rev. E. Luckie, Mr. E. Elliott, Mr. B. M'Auley.

East Gosford, £35; Rev. P. Young, Mr. T. Humphreys, Mr. Jos. Reed.

Goulbourn, £45; Rev. M. Kavanagh, Mr. G. Sykes, Mr. G. Dunn.

Bathurst, Boys, £55; Girls, £30; Rev. Jerome Keating, J. J. Connel, Esq., M.D., M. Finlay, Esq.

Yass, £40; Rev. P. Magennis, J. M. Blake, Esq., M.D., John Regan, Esq., Mr. Christopher Rourke.

Brisbane, £40; Rev. J. Hanly, W. A. Duncan, Esq., Mr. W. Fitzpatrick.

Ipswich, £40; Rev. R. S. Dowling, Mr. William Moore, Mr. Christopher Gorry.

Queanbeyan, £30; Rev. R. Walsh, Mr. Thomas Sanaghan, Mr. Martin Byrne.

Jamberoo, £30; Rev. E. Luckie, Mr. Thomas Hanley, Mr. Thomas Fowler.

Broulee, £30; Rev. H. A. Garrett, Francis Flanagan, Esq., J.P., Mr. Edward Kirby, Mr. John Fitzwilliam.

Collector, £30; Rev. M. Kavanagh, Mr. George Sykes, Mr. John Carey.

Reidsdale, £30; Rev. M. Kavanagh, Mr. Charles Walker, Mr. Thomas Barrett.

Shoalhaven, £30; Rev. E. Luckie, Mr. Richard Ryan, Mr. James Mullins, Mr. Thomas Dillon.

Kiama, £30; Rev. E. Luckie, Mr. L. Toole, Mr. Eugene M'Donald.

Armidale, £30; Local Board not appointed.

Tamworth, £30; Local Board not appointed.

Miller's Forest, £30; Rev. J. Kenny, Mr. P. Dougherty, Mr. M. Lynch.

Cooly Camp, or Paterson, £30; Rev. J. Kenny, Mr. M. Corbet, Mr. P. Tyrrell.

Burrowa, £30; Rev. P. Magennis, J. Ryan, Esq., Mr. Patrick's Hurley.

Black Creek, or Rosebrook, £30; Local Board not appointed.

Mudgee, £30; Rev. C. M'Carthy, Mr. L'Estrange, Mr. J. Walsh.

Hartley, £30; Rev. C. M'Carthy, Mr. M. J. Finn, Mr. Jeremiah Grant.

Bungonia, £30; Rev. W. M'Ginty, Mr. J. Armstrong, Mr. Edward Hughes.

Salaries to Teachers, £2265.

To Model School Teacher, to include Postage and Stationery, £25.

Training and travelling expenses of Teachers from Sydney to their respective schools, £100. Sundries, £9 8s. Salaries to Teachers and Expenses of Model School, £2399 8s. Books and School Apparatus, £266 12s.

Grand Total, £2666.

RECAPITULATION.

	£	s.	d.
Church of England Schools:—			
Sydney Diocese	2909	6	8
Newcastle	1454	13	4
Total Church of England Schools	4364	0	0
Presbyterian	851	0	0
Wesleyan Methodist	469	0	0
Roman Catholic	2666	0	0
Total grant in aid of schools for 1852	8350	0	0

C. D. RIDDELL,
Chairman Denominational Board.

Denominational Board Office,
Sydney, 16 February, 1852.

* The Lord Bishop of Newcastle has guaranteed that these Salaries shall be £30 per annum, exclusive of School Fees.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—In the course of conversation with many gentlemen who have not only *visited* our diggings, but *worked* hard and perseveringly in the search for gold, I have met with several who, in the pursuit of wealth, have not lost sight of the higher intellectual enjoyment that science affords, and that of geology, formerly interesting only to a few, has now become one of general interest, and I feel quite confident that if the Directors of our Museum would devote a portion of that building for the reception of geological specimens, many contributors would be found. A highly intelligent gentleman has suggested that, with the view to give the geological department of the Museum a more popular and *practical* character, specimens of quartz, trap rock, schists, &c, &c., should at once be procured and arranged convenient for public inspection.

I am, Gentlemen,
ONE WHO WOULD CONTRIBUTE.

Sydney, March 11.

POISONING BY STYCHNINE PREVENTED BY THE INHALATION OF CHLOROFORM; ESPECIALLY ADDRESSED TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

To the Editor of the Argus.

SIR,—The importance of my communication must be the excuse for occupying the room of your paper, and I trust you will insert this letter as early as possible.

On Monday, March 1st, 1852, at one P.M., I was called in haste to see a woman, who, I was informed, had swallowed a large quantity of strychnine, and knowing the fearfully rapid and fatal effect of that poison on the animal economy, I immediately provided myself with some chloroform and hastened to the spot. I arrived some ten or fiteen minutes after the poison had been swallowed, and just as it commenced to take effect. She was quite conscious then, and her manner was very violent, declaring that she knew me and would not be saved.

I could not get her to swallow, and almost immediotely after my arrival, the most fearful, I should say frightful spasms commenced. (I may here observe that strychnia is so rapidly fatal, from acting on the nerves of respiration.) I immediately applied a handkerchief, with about three drachms of chloroform on it loosely over her face. The effect was extraordinary, the rigidity of the limbs rapidly relaxed, the face which had become of a purple hue, gradually regained a more healthy colour, the pulse, which had become imperceptible, could again be slightly felt, and continued to improve, and the respiratory muscles again acted freely. Some degree of stertor remained, but which might be produced by the *chloroform*, which I continued to administer for half an hour.

I now despatched a messenger for a second medical opinion, and shortly Dr. Motherwell arrived. The woman soon became sensible and coherent, knew every one about her, and informed us that she had mixed sixpenny worth (she now says two shillings worth) of strychnia in a glass of water, and drank it *all* excepting the dregs, which we saw, and consisted probably of about two grains. [illegible]ained with her, and in about half an hour both eyes became everted, and the pupils much dilated, but acted slightly on the application of light. We gave spt. am. co. ℨss chloroform m 10. She could not swallow very well, and short violent spasms came on at intervals of about five minutes, and at about an hour after the first she had again a most fearful attack, attended with perfect opisthotonos. Chloroform was again administered with similar but not such rapid results as at first, and the use of it was continued for an hour, during which time, by means of the stomach-pump, we introduced about a quart of vinegar into the stomach and returned it; then a similar quantity of gruel and returned it; then about a pint of gruel, and allowed it to remain.

We left her at 3 P.M.: inspirations full and 24 to the minute, pulse full, soft, and 122. At half-past five, saw her again: has had slight spasms, which are instantly relieved by the chloroform; has been again quite sensible, 11 P.M.: continues to improve; the spasms are less frequent; vomited freely, and afterwards slept.

March 2nd, 10 A.M.: quite recovered.

This case I consider most extraordinary and instructive. The treatment was not the result of chance, but of forethought.

A patient of mine was nearly poisoned, or rather presented symptoms of poisoning, by taking only the twelfth of a grain of strychnia, prescribed by me; and knowing the wonderful power chloroform possesses over the nervous system, and from other reasons, I had determined should a case of poisoning by strychnia ever occur in my practice, that I would try it. In a daily paper I cannot enter into physiological and other reasoning upon this most interesting case, but intend doing so in the *Medical Times*.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. T. WEST FORD,
Surgeon.

Swanston-street, March 3.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.

March 12.—Harp, schooner, 72 tons, Captain Magee, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Captain Collins, Messrs. Warren, Smith, King, and Watts.

March 12.—Emma Prescott, brig, 160 tons, Captain Plant, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. Gilbert, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Aytoun, Miss Parsons, and 15 in the steerage.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Indus for Melbourne; Quito, for London.

CLEARANCE.

March 12.—Agricola, barque, 565 tons, Captain Bell, for London.

COASTERS INWARDS.

March 12.—Currency Boy, from Newcastle, with 52 tons coals; Vixen, from Newcastle, with 808 bushels maize, 808 bushels barley, 388 bushels wheat, 1 ton hay; Traveller's Bride, from Newcastle, with 40 tons coal; Rose, steamer, from Morpeth, with 39 casks tallow, 76 bales wool, 8 trusses hay, 6 bales skins, 119 bags bran, 65 bushels maize, 9 bags onions, 1000 horns, 4 bags cheese, 2 horses, and sundries; Wanderer, brig, from Newcastle, with 180 tons coals.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

March 12.—Tyne, for the William River, in ballast; Henry, for Shoalhaven, in ballast; Gipsy, for the Richmond, in ballast; Porpoise, for Shoalhaven, with sundries; Æolus, Currency Boy, and Traveller's Bride, for Newcastle, in ballast.

EXPORTS.

March 12.—Agricola, for London: 213 bales wool, 222 casks tallow, 21 casks cocoa nut oil, 34 bales leather, Gilchrist and Alexander; 30 casks cocoanut oil, Campbell and Co.; 22 bales wool, 18 casks tallow, S. B. Crisp; 33 casks tallow, H. W. Hamilton; 19 casks tallow, 2 casks neatsfoot oil, 377 bags bones, Cooper Brothers; 52 casks sperm oil, 4 bales wool, R. Towns; 350 bales wool, Swain, Webb, and Co.; 202 bales wool, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 53 bales wool, A. B. Spark; 84 bales wool, G. Thorne and Co.; 31 bales wool, Thacker and Co.; 12 bales wool, W. S. Deloitte; 3 bales wool, Lamb and Co.; 8000 treenails, J. Bell. Recapitulation: 1211 bales wool, 292 casks tallow, 377 bags bones, 51 casks cocoanut oil, 52 casks sperm oil, 2 casks neatsfoot oil, 34 bales leather, 8000 treenails.

SHIPS MAIL.

Mails will close at the Post Office, as follows:—

For London.—By the Agricola, on Tuesday evening, at six.

For Adelaide.—By the Henrietta, to-day, at noon.

For Hongkong and England Overland.—By the Nightingale, on Tuesday evening, at six.

For Wellington, New Zealand.—By the William Alfred, on Wednesday evening, at six.

VICTORIA.

Melbourne.—Arrivals: March 2. Creole, schooner, Gourlay, from Hobart Town, with 65 passengers. 3. Helen, schooner, Cobden, from Hobart Town, with 13 passengers; Zephyr, schooner, Tanner, from Hobart Town, with 25 passengers. 4. City of Melbourne, steamer, Saunders, from Launceston, with 69 passengers. Departures: March 2. Northumberland, for London: William Hill, for Launceston; Gem, for Launceston; Daphne, for Adelaide; Teazer, for Adelaide; Zephyr, for Hobart Town; Free Trader, for Hobart Town; John Bull, for Port Albert. 4. Cacique, for Hobart Town; Syria, for London. Exports: March 4. Benjamin Heape, for London: 700 bales wool, Heape and Grice.

Portland.—Arrival: February 25. Petrel, cutter, from Adelaide. Departures: February 22. City of Sydney, brig, Fawthorpe, for Launceston; Triton, brig, Maylee, for Hobart Town; Victory, schooner, Fenwick, for Hobart Town. 25. Red Rover, schooner, Reynolds, for Melbourne; Britannia, barque, Cruikshank, for London. Cargo: 1260 bales wool, 1 box specimens, 1 package umbrellas, 4 boxes gold, 600 horns, and a quantity of bones; Essington, brig, Mills, for Sydney; Petrel, cutter, for Melbourne.

Geelong.—Arrival: March 1. Dove, schooner, Baker, from Hobart Town; Augustine Heard, from New York. Departure: March 1. Ariel, for Launceston. The Union, schooner, from Hobart Town, went into Geelong on Tuesday evening. The cargo of the Vanguard, for London via Melbourne, consists of 1436 bales wool, 44 casks tallow, 3 boxes gold.

Quick Trip.—The favourite clipper schooner Lady Leigh, commanded by Captain White, the property of Mr. John Aldridge, has once more dropt anchor in our harbour. She left here on the 15th October last for Hong Kong, was detained there three weeks in loading, and arrived with a full cargo of tea on the 18th instant, thus completing the voyage in the short space of 124 days, being the quickest on record. Within the last twelve months she has made two voyages to Batavia, and one to China.—*Hobart Town Advertiser.*

Loss of the Memnon.—The Jeremiah Garnett, Captain Daly, arrived on Saturday from Liverpool, having left that port on 30th May. She encountered very heavy weather during her passage. On the 18th September, on rounding Gaspar Island, flags were observed flying on shore, and a boat approaching the ship, in which was Captain and Mrs. Gordon, servant, and twenty-eight seamen of the American clipper Memnon: the launch of the vessel following with the chief officer and remainder of the crew. The Memnon was a fine ship, upwards of a 1900 tons, and had on board a valuable cargo of tea from Canton, bound to England. It appears from the statement of Captain Gordon, that on making a tack to fetch into Gaspar Straits, he found the Alceste's Reef, off the Island of Pulo Leat, extended farther than was laid down in his chart. The Captain immediately ordered the helm to be put down, which order was unfortunately reversed by the helmsman, and the ship consequently struck. Every exertion was made to save the vessel, but a heavy squall from the northward coming on, she was stranded, and soon became a total wreck. The Captain, with his lady, servant, and crew, reached the Island of Gaspar in the ship's boats, where they remained four days, in hourly dread of an attack from the natives of Pulo Leat, who had already surrounded the wreck in innumerable numbers. On the 21st of September, when at anchor off Pedra Blanca, Captain Daly placed Captain and Mrs. Gordon, with the crew of the Memnon, on board the American brig Caddy, which proceeded with them to Singapore.—*N. China Herald.*

VESSELS EXPECTED IN SYDNEY.

FROM LONDON.

	Date of sailing.	Tons.	
Duke of Wellington	1 Nov.	560	Millar.
Calphurnia	12 „		
Foster	12 „	555	Broderick.
Anglia	20 „		
Queenstown	20 „	335	Peter.
Thomas Arbuthnot	21 „	621	Bannatyne.
Chieftain	22 „	293	Edwards.
Lord Ashley		577	Roberts.
Sir George Seymour	1 Dec.	850	Naylor.
Achilles	1 „	448	M'Ruvie.
David M'Ivor	18 „	853	Bailey.
Success, (emigrants)	1 Jan.	600	Stewart.
Euphrates	10 „	850	Munro.
Roman Emperor	20 „	793	Champion.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Earl of Charlemont, 900, November 25.
Gibson Craig, with despatch, November 25.
Clarence, steamer, Wiseman, January 1.

FROM GLASGOW.

American Lass, North, 766 November 12.
Washington, 1100 tons, via Adelaide and Melbourne.
Yarra Yarra, steamer, November 13.
Waratah, ditto, November 13.

FROM CHINA.

Berkeley, brig, 292 tons, Ives.
Mary and Ann, barque, 229 tons, Newlan.
Amazon, American ship.
Sunda, brig.
Caldew, barque, 300 tons, Snow.
Spartan.
Alverton, 409 tons, Buckland.

FROM BATAVIA.

Symmetry, barque, 233 tons, Young.

FROM HAMBURG.

Dockenhuden, via Adelaide.
San Francisco.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Onyx, brig.
Henbury, ship, 600 tons, Clarke.
Virginian, ship.
Maid of Julpha, brig, 189 tons, Beauvais.
John Potter, 300, Camden.
Ellen Brook, ship, Folger.
Pelham, barque, 500 tons.
Spencer, brig.
Rosalind, brig.
Dumfries.
Corsair.
Jessie, barque.
Rapid, schooner.

FROM HOBART TOWN.

Waterlily, schooner, 155 tons, Burgess.

FROM ADELAIDE.

Louisa, brig, 182 tons, Heslop.

FROM PORT PHILLIP.

Henrich, ship, 370 tons, Boye.
Hirondelle, 100 tons, Lapthorne.
Champion, brig, 226 tons, Wiley.
J. Lovett, 138, Reece.
Christina, 126, Neatle.

...each other, one selecting English, another Irish, and the third Scotch airs; I need not tell you what a beautiful effect ... had

Wild Irish Girl, 125, Todd.
Lillias, 80, Hanson.
James Gibson, 138, Redmond.
Fortune, brig, 228, Wood.
Emma, barque, 191, Kelly.
Clifton, ship, 697, Beazley.
Argyle, ship, 306 tons, Holmes.

FROM LAUNCESTON.

William, brig, 121 tons, Coffey.

FROM PORTLAND BAY.

Essington, brig, 123 tons, Mills.

FROM THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

Bride, schooner, 66 tons, Dalmayne.
Marian Watson, schooner, 146 tons, Abbey.
Swan, cutter, 31 tons, Bruce.
Placer, schooner, Pritchard.
Oberon, cutter, 43 tons, Lyons.
Deborah, schooner, 121 tons, White.
Cheerful, schooner.
Edward, schooner, Truscott.
John Williams, barque, Morgan.

FROM VALPARAISO.

Louisa Baillie, ship.
Isabella, barque, Lacey.
Spray, three-masted schooner.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Scotia, schooner, 69 tons, Ward.
William, schooner, 62 tons, Taylor.
Matilda, schooner.
Despatch, schooner, 139 tons, Peacock.
Katherine Stuart Forbes, 457 tons, Wright.
Moa, brig, 236, Norris.
Hannah, schooner, 68 tons, M'Farland.
Maukin, brig, 107 tons, Eames.
Titan, schooner, 161 tons, Ferguson.

FROM THE MAURITIUS.

Fanny Fisher, barque, 239 tons, Harrold.

COLONIAL WHALERS AT SEA.

(With their last Reports.)

Clarkstone, barque, 244 tons, Field, hence the 13th December, 1850; reported by the Jane, February 20, at Howe's Island, with 270 barrels sperm oil. A. Fotheringham, owner.

Woodlark, barque, 245 tons, Sargeant, hence the 15th January, 1851; spoken by the Alpha, on the 23rd January, with 240 barrels sperm oil. Flower, Salting, and Co., owners.

Rhone, barque, 522 tons, Dennis, hence 1st March, 1851; at Honolulu, clean, on the 28th September. R. Towns, owner.

Lady Ann, barque, 214 tons, Lovett, hence 2nd April, 1851; reported by the Jane, November 20, at New Ireland, with 70 barrels sperm oil. R. Campbell, tertius, owner.

Star, barque, 183 tons, Eury, hence the 29th March; spoken by the Jane on the 31st December, with 450 barrels sperm oil. Flower, Salting, and Co., agents.

Margaret, brig, 186 tons, M'Leod, hence the 12th April, 1851. R. Campbell, owner.

London Packet, barque, 366 tons, Verney, hence the 13th May, 1851; reported by the Jane, November 20, at New Ireland, with 200 barrels sperm oil. R. Towns, owner.

Lady Blackwood, barque, 265 tons, Evans, hence the 30th May, 1851; spoken by the Inga, November 17, with 150 barrels sperm oil. R. Towns, owner.

Nelson, barque, 247 tons, Spurling, hence the 15th May, 1851; reported by the Jane, January 29, with 250 barrels sperm oil. Flower, Salting, and Co., owners.

Daniel Watson, brig, 164 tons, Phelps, hence the 17th May, 1851; reported by the Alpha, January 11, with 140 barrels sperm oil. J. S. Hanson, owner.

Waterwitch, brig, 195 tons, Watts, hence the 6th June; spoken by the Jane, on the 4th September, with 100 barrels sperm oil. M. E. Murnin, owner.

Tuscarora, barque, 379 tons, Smith, hence 4th December, 1851. R. Towns, owner.

Proteus, barque, 254 tons, Elliott, hence the 27th June 1851: reported by the Aloha, September 30, with 120 barrels sperm oil. J. M. Palmer, owner.

Eliza, barque, 118 tons, Mansfield, hence the 24th January. Captain and others, owners.

Caernarvon, barque, 222 tons, Sullivan, hence the 7th July, 1851; reported by the Inga, October 20, with 350 barrels sperm oil. R. Towns, owner.

Australian, barque, 306 tons, Wiles, hence the 29th August; spoken by the Inga, 20th October, with 200 barrels sperm oil. M. Joseph, owner.

Independence, brig, 199 tons, Lawrence, hence the 2nd August; spoken by the Inga, 8th January, with 80 barrels sperm oil. R. Towns, owner.

Jane, barque, 365 tons, Brazier, hence the 29th January. R. Towns, owner.

Planet, schooner, 98 tons, Oliver, hence the 22nd January. E. S. Hill, owner.

Genii, brig, 164 tons, Brown, hence March 10.

Custom House.—Entered outwards: March 12. Don Juan, schooner, 170 tons, Courtney, for Melbourne.

The Zetland, 1285 tons, was to sail from Melbourne, for Newcastle, in the course of this week.

The Keera left Wollongong on Thursday, March 4, at 3.30 P.M., and steamed up to Sydney against a strong north-easterly wind and heavy rolling sea, arriving at her wharf by midnight; she left Sydney on Saturday, March 6, at 8.5 A.M., against a strong southerly wind, and arrived at Wollongong at 4.45 P.M. although the sea was running so heavy that several craft, including the Shamrock, steamer, lay snug in Watson's Bay, until Sunday morning; on Wednesday night, the 10th, she left the wharf at 10 o'clock, and, with a fair wind, steamed to Wollongong in five hours, being the quickest passage she has yet made; she discharged her cargo, took in another, and arrived in Sydney at 10 o'clock, having been absent only 24 hours.

Captain Gilmore, who has commanded the steamer Shamrock for the last ten years, leaves the service of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company at the end of the current month. He will be succeeded by Captain Bell, who is well known in the Launceston and Melbourne trade.

Some interest is felt among the mercantile community as to the passages which the four fine ships which have sailed for England during the last week will make. The Blackwall sailed on Sunday morning, and the General Hewett on Sunday afternoon; the Vimeira on Wednesday morning, and the Quito to-day. We think the Blackwall is the greatest favourite, and she had a fine start ahead of any of her competitors, having had a fine leading wind when she went out, which must have sent her a long way off the land, while for the last two days the wind off the coast has been light and variable.

The Quito was at anchor in Watson's Bay, and the Indus working down the harbour, last evening.

We regret to learn that Captain Drysdale, died suddenly, on board the Jesse Byrnes, on Thursday morning.

The following vessels are loading for London:—The Tamar, St. George, Hamlet (nearly full); and Johnson, Prince of Wales, Douglas, and Duchess of Northumberland, are all taking in cargo; Glenbervie, Neptune, Ganges, and Senator, will commence loading forthwith.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

March.		SUN rises	sets	HIGH WATER morn.	even
13	SATURDAY.	5 58	6 20	0 48	1 12
14	SUNDAY.	5 59	6 19	1 41	1 11

New Moon, 4.47 A.M., March 21.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, MARCH 13,

Will be produced a new Drama, entitled, MARY MELVYN; or, THE MARRIAGE OF INTEREST. Sir Charles Grantly, Mr. Belfield; Harry Grantly, Mr. Willis; Frank Marston, Mr. Spencer; Major Lapwing, Mr. Rogers; Captain Elsgood, Mr. Howard; Sam Surf, Mr. Griffiths; Melvyn, Mr. Nesbitt; Mary Melvyn, Mrs. Guerin; Arabella, Miss Hart; Juliana Grantly, Mrs. Evans; Gossip, Miss E. Griffiths. Pas de Deux, the Misses Griffiths. After which, the Interlude of SENT TO THE TOWER. Launcelot Banks, Mr. F. Howson; Perkyn Puddifoot, Mr. Howard; Gaoler, Mr. Willis. Pas de Deux, Miss Hart and Signor Carandini. To conclude with a laughable Farce, entitled LODGINGS FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN. Colonel Stonmore, Mr. Spencer; Captain Postlethwaite, Mr. Willis; Trusty, Mr. Howard; Mrs. Greville, Mrs. Guerin; Mrs. Stanmore, Miss Hart; Mrs. Prattle, Mrs. Gibbs.

THE

Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1852.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

GOLD AND MORALS.

A contemporary (*The Freeman's Journal*) is pleased to speak in favourable terms of our editorial exertions in the great cause of anti-transportation; but having done this, he proceeds to find fault with the course we have pursued with regard to the gold. "On the gold-digging practises," the *Herald*, he says, "has, however, entirely altered its notes, and abandoned its principles. It views with exultation, although 'only seeing through a glass darkly,' the riches and honours that appear in prospect from our discovery, acquisition, and exportation, of this precious metal. All religious, moral, and social, present and future, results are thrown overboard, as unworthy of regard; and temporal secular gain is the exclusive object of its contemplation."

This is a sweeping charge; but it is "not proven;" nor do we think it susceptible of proof. We may have altered our "notes," as taught by the progress of events; but that we have in any sense abandoned our "principles," we stoutly deny. The "notes" in which we proclaimed the first tidings of our discovery, were certainly those of anxiety and dread. Like most other reflecting colonists, we were then apprehensive that gold w... , and they had prove a curse and ... a very politic forbearance in ... dealings here. But if, as elected, ...ould Sydney, they are trading ... not a blessing to the have a right to... and ... the land: that it would cause our towns to be depopulated, our flocks and herds to be deserted, and all the usual pursuits of industry to be brought to a stand; that, by unsettling the habits and inflaming the passions of the people, and by attracting a multitudinous immigration to our shores, it would work most mischievously on the moral interests of the community, and make New South Wales a second California. While these were our fears, our "notes" could not be very lively. But when these fears became dissipated before the lights of experience; when it turned out that our pastoral, agricultural, and mercantile affairs went on much at their ordinary pace, and that the laws were generally obeyed and good order maintained even at the mines; our "notes" naturally acquired a more cheerful tone. And when we found that our gold fields were more productive and more widely diffused than was at first believed, and were enriching without demoralizing the colony, it may be that our "notes" occasionally swelled into a diapason rather more exultant than our contemporary approved.

But where is the abandonment of our "principles"? And what are the "principles" we are said to have abandoned? In dealing with the convict question, our principles were such as led us to prefer virtuous poverty to vicious wealth, and to reject with disdain whatever material advantages could be offered to our country as the price of its moral degradation. These principles we still maintain; and we are at a loss to conceive how we can be even suspected of having abandoned them. In that dark moment when we thought that our gold-fields would be scarcely less demoralising than a renewal of transportation, these principles led us to deplore the discovery as a public calamity. But since nothing of the kind has happened, it is perfectly consistent with our principles to speak of the discovery as a public benefit.

When we see what the discovery has already done for us—more than doubled our exportable produce in less than a single year; and when we see that its material achievements are unalloyed by those moral and social disasters which in other countries have followed in its train,—we may surely be allowed to speak of it not only as a public benefit, but as a boon conferred upon us by the bountiful hand of our Creator, and demanding from us all the tribute of devout thanksgiving.

It is true that a short time ago we had reason to deplore very different results in the gold fields of the adjacent colony; but it will be seen from the communication of our Melbourne Correspondent, contained in our present issue, that those results had been most grossly exaggerated. There has been no Lynch-law in Victoria, nor any disorder which a wise and vigorous Government might not have prevented. Of the social aspect of our own province we need only say, that notwithstanding the lugubrious "notes" in which it is spoken of by our contemporary, we must still think it creditable both to the people and to their rulers. The instances of dissipation and robbery which he gives in confirmation of his dolorous views, are not peculiar to gold-countries nor to gold finders, nor are they of more frequent occurrence amongst us now than they were when our gold was unknown. On the contrary, our firm belief is that, taken as a whole, the colony was never less polluted by crime than at the present moment—perhaps never so little.

How, then, can we be justly reproached with having "thrown overboard all religious, moral, and social results, as unworthy of regard?" Would our censor recommend us to fill our columns with homilies, or to substitute sermons for leading articles? Does he think that any such innovation upon newspaper usages would be acceptable to the great bulk of newspaper readers? Can he believe that sermonizing leaders would be more likely to be "read, learnt, marked, and inwardly digested," than passed over with contemptuous indifference, or resented as a piece of editorial impertinence? At all proper times, and in all proper ways, we trust that the "religious, moral, and social" interests of the colony will find in the *Herald* a staunch and consistent supporter; but its conductors are not prepared to take *The Freeman's Journal*, profound as it may be in ecclesiastical lore, either as the standard to which they would do well to conform, or as the authority whose dicta they are bound to obey.

BALMAIN.

A survey of this Estate, and subdivision for its sale in small allotments is, we understand, in progress. From the probability that the Metropolis will, in course of no long time, extend itself westward, from the Village of Balmain, which is already one of its most important and favourite suburbs, along the peninsula washed by the waters of Johnstone's Bay and Long Cove to the property of Garry Owen, the proceedings and designs of the Surveyors appointed by the Trustees of the Estate become almost a public question. The plan, according to which the present Village of Balmain was sold, was extremely defective. Notwithstanding this, however, and the objections which many have to crossing the water, the natural attraction of situation in other respects has rendered it a flourishing place, and desirable for private residences. We are not aware that any of the Sydney Hamlets has made greater progress in the latter respect. A spirit moreover of union for the general benefit appears to prevail amongst the residents, and will, no doubt, promote their comfort and improvement in a variety of ways.

In the laying out of the remainder of the Estate of Balmain, it seems to us that it will be of great public importance, that ground should be set apart in open squares or other ornamental forms for recreation grounds. A petition addressed to the Governor-General, praying that a portion of Crown Lands, supposed to lie between the Western limits of the land granted to Dr. Balmain, and those which now form the property of Garry Owen, may be reserved for a cemetery, recreation grounds, and other like purposes, is now going the round of the village for signature. ... way in ... or even the streets. Every Chinese town has its squares, like ... If such unalienated lands shall, after giving its proper quantity to the Balmain estate, be found to exist, it would, we dare say, be no difficult matter to obtain a grant of part of them for purposes so essential to the health and comfort of the inhabitants of this expected ramification of the city, a ramification which will probably grow more rapidly than some anticipate, in consequence of the construction of the graving dock at Cockatoo, on the one side; and of the abattoirs at Glebe Island, on the other.

We may suggest, that in the event of Crown Lands being found in the quarter described, it might be desirable to make an exchange of them for other land, with the proprietors of the Balmain Estate (by Legislative enactment, if any legal obstacle present the Trustees giving consent), in order that the wished for Recreation Reserve should be laid out in the best situation, which the character of the land and of its shores will admit of.

The high price charged by the Government for bringing down gold under escort is having its natural effect. Other means of sending it to Sydney are sought for. By the mail on escort days large quantities are always sent down, and scarcely a day passes that large parcels are not received by the Sydney dealers through private hands. The quantity of gold procured is increasing; the quantity brought down by the escort is diminishing. When the escort was first established, the published accounts show that a surplus fund began to accumulate, which must by this time be a considerable sum, and would be available to meet a deficiency should one temporarily arise from reducing the escort duty one-half, which ought to be done. It is not a matter by which the Government should make a profit. It is sufficient if the charge covers all the expenses incurred in the service.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

FRIDAY.

Before S. F. Milford, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of John Thomas Wilson, an adjourned special meeting. A claim amounting to £220 3s., was proved, and the meeting was adjourned until the 31st instant.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

(From late Australasian Papers.)

Bread is now selling at Melbourne at fourteenpence the four pounds loaf.—The weather in Van Diemen's Land was excessively hot last month.—Some ardent cricketters from Van Diemen's Land are expected at Melbourne next week to play a match with the Port Phillippians.—The following appointments are announced in the *Victoria Government Gazette*: H. C. R. Rownsley, Esq., John Thompson, Esq., to be Assistant Commissioners of Crown Lands for the gold workings at Mount Alexander; Captain C. Blamire to be a Magistrate of the colony of Victoria and its Dependencies.—The main body of the pensioners recently arrived at Port Phillip are to be stationed at Mount Alexander.—Gold is said to have been discovered near Lake Colac.

SYDNEY ADJOURNED QUARTER SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11.

Before the Chairman and Mr. W. C. Botts, J.P.'s

The Crown Prosecutor conducted the following cases on behalf of the Crown.

William Spring and Charles James were jointly indicted for stealing fifty pounds of pork, the property of Samuel Taylor, publican, Canterbury. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty against both the prisoners. Spring was sentenced to six, and James to twelve calendar months' imprisonment and hard labour in Sydney Gaol.

Henry Sullivan was indicted for stealing some wearing apparel, the property of Rollins Burgess. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in Sydney Gaol for twelve calendar months.

Joshua Watts and Catherine Hanslow were indicted, the former for stealing in the dwelling-house of one George Miller, and the latter for receiving the same property knowing it to have been stolen. The Jury found both the prisoners guilty; Watts was sentenced to be kept to hard labour on the roads or other public works of the colony for seven years, and Catherine Hanslow to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in Parramatta Gaol for twelve calendar months.

William John O'Meara was indicted for wounding Francis Downes, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. The Jury found the defendant guilty of an assault only, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in Sydney Gaol for one calendar month.

Dugald M'Donald was indicted for stealing a pair of trousers, the property of Michael O'Brien. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in Sydney Gaol three calendar months.

Higginson Edders, charged with stealing from the person, was admitted to bail, to appear and take his trial at the next sessions, the witnesses for the prosecution being at sea.

Walter Thomson, a seaman charged with stealing some tea on board the brig Christina, was ordered to find bail until the next session, in case he could procure it, the witnesses for the prosecution being at Port Phillip.

Ellen Elphinstone, charged with stealing, was also ordered to find bail until the next sessions, the witnesses for the prosecution not being in attendance.

In the matter of the appeal of Bridget Williams against a conviction under the Vagrant Act, for using in the hearing of one Jane Stephens, and in a certain yard abutting Gloucester and Hunter streets, in the City of Sydney, indecent language, (to wit) the words "flaming w—— and strumpet."

Mr. Driscoll appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Cory in support of the conviction.

The Chairman, after hearing the evidence adduced, and the arguments of the advocate, observed that the statute under which the conviction was had being a penal one, it was necessary to construe it strictly. The evidence did not prove that the indecent language complained of was uttered in any "public street, thoroughfare, or place, or within the view or hearing of any person passing therein." The conviction was therefore ordered to be quashed.

The Court then adjourned *sine die.*

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Mr. G. Pickering.—At his Mart, King-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Books, Blankets, Cambric Prints, Flannels, Hats, Bears' Grease, Night Lights, Clothing, Oil Paintings, Insects, Damaged Stuff Shoes, California and China Hats, Umbrellas, Musquito Curtains, Braces, Watches, Pictures, Kitchen Utensils, and Sundries.

Mr. Burt.—At Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Tandem, Harness, Tilted Cart, Town Pony; at half-past 11 o'clock, Thorough-bred Entires.

Mr. C. Adrain.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Meat Safes, Stretcher, Pictures, Kitchen Range, Tea, Tapioca, Pilot Cloth Coats, Vests, Trousers, Prints, Paper, Ladies' Boots and Shoes, &c.

Water Police Office.—Yesterday, Edward Elliott and Thomas Leech, two seamen belonging to the ship Maitland, were charged by Captain Henry with desertion. They were found guilty and sentenced to ... voured with hard labour for two ... putrify by the action ... further ... some escape to ... be imprisoned ... Amoy, for the ... seven weeks. Mr. Brenan ... think ... ordered that from each man's wages, ... should be deducted as a reward to the apprehending constable, William Lyons, of the mounted police, who captured them on the road to the diggings. David Boveridge, a seaman belonging to the ship Agricola, was charged by Captain Bell with refusing duty, and sentenced to be imprisoned, with hard labour, for seven days. The rest of the cases were of no public interest.

Attempting to obtain Goods under false Pretences.—Patrick Cameron M'Donald was yesterday placed at the bar of the Police Office on the above charge, at the instance of Mr. S. C. Burt. The facts, as deposed to by Mr. Burt, are as follow: the prisoner attended his (Mr. Burt's) auction on Wednesday, and five horses were knocked down to him, and subsequently purchased other horses of Mr. Burt privately, amounting altogether to about £80. The next day, on being spoken to respecting payment, he referred Mr. Burt to Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co., who (he said) had funds belonging to him; Mr. Burt accompanied him to Mr. Montefiore's office, who denied that his firm had any such funds. Mr. Burt thereupon gave M'Donald into custody for attempting to obtain goods under false pretences. On cross-examination by Mr. Little, prosecutor stated that on the previous Saturday the prisoner purchased a horse at his sale, and that it was paid for and taken away by a Mr. O'Brien. Mr. Little, for the accused, contended that there was no criminal charge against his client that the mere "attempt" to obtain goods was no offence at all. The sitting magistrate (Mr. Chambers,) admitted that there was no evidence of false pretence, but said, that he would take evidence with a view of bringing the prisoner under the 3rd section of the Vagrant Act,—(namely, that "all persons imposing or endeavouring to impose upon any charitable institution or private individual by any false or fraudulent representation either verbally or in writing, with a view to obtain money, or some other benefit or advantage, * * * shall be deemed a rogue and vagabond, and be liable to imprisonment with hard labour for any period not exceeding two years;") and that it was competent for him to ask the prisoner questions with a view to his conviction under that Act; Mr. Little at some length contended that it would be an unwarrantable straining of the Vagrant Act—of itself exceedingly penal—to apply it to any such case as the present, the evidence in which completely negatived that portion of the Act under which his worship wished to proceed. At most this was but a breach of contract—at all events most clearly not such a one as was contemplated by the Vagrant Act. The magistrate, however, pursued his own course, and with this view called a Mr. Cresswell, who deposed that he had known the prisoner for some years as an assistant draper, that he lately visited a relative at Moreton Bay, from whence he had lately returned to Sydney. Mr. Chambers (to the prisoner): "What have you been doing in Sydney since your return from Moreton Bay?" The prisoner said he was in the employ of Messrs. Thompson and Son until Friday last. Mr. Chambers: "Well, you've brought yourself very nearly within the provisions of the Vagrant Act. I am not clear that I ought not to deal with you under it, but you are discharged."

Fine Arts.—Messrs. Woolcott and Clarke, of George-street, have recently received from England a collection of very splendid prints, which are now on view at their establishment. Some of the latest works of our first artists, as well as of foreign *celebrités* are thrown together in rich profusion, in the portfolio of our worthy friends. Among these gems of art, we were particularly struck with the beauty of execution and correctness of detail in "The Inundation," a beautiful engraving from a picture by a Swedish artist, equal to anything we have yet seen of Edwin Landseer, the prince of painters. "The acquittal of the Seven Bishops" is one of those historical pictures which must command very extensive interest—and when we say that this engraving is almost faultless, we are not saying too much. "A Merry Making in Olden Time," "the Crystal Palace," and others, are well worth a visit of inspection. Messrs. W. and C. have also several very beautiful portraits of illustrious living men, among which those of Robert Stephenson, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Bishop of Exeter, appear to us to merit special commendation.

Diocese of Melbourne.—The Bishop of Melbourne has issued a pastoral letter, calling upon the members of the Church of England to come forward liberally with funds in support of the Church. His lordship states that he expended in 1848, £985; in 1849, £3070; in 1850, £3623; and in 1851, £5227, upon clergymen's stipends, buildings, schools, and books. Of these amounts, £9717 was derived from a fund placed at his disposal by Christian friends in England, and from the same fund £2069 was expended in England for the passages and outfit of clergy, purchase of books, &c. In addition to these sums there had been received from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge various grants amounting to £2600: an annual grant of £150 a-year from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for clergymen in unsettled districts, and a special grant of £200 for the same purpose, and also an annual grant of £310 from the Colonial Church Society. The special fund raised when the Bishop was consecrated is almost exhausted, and the State stipends are so very small, that his lordship says that in future the support of the Church must depend chiefly upon the voluntary contributions of its members. The Bishop points out that although there have been many persons liberal in aiding to supply the wants of their own immediate neighbourhood, that scarcely any one has given anything towards the general wants of the Church in the diocese, or the Kingdom of Christ generally. A beginning of an endowment fund has been made by two donations of £500 each, and two of £100 each.

Burglary.—At an early hour of yesterday morning, some thieves broke into Eveleigh House, Chippendale, the residence of Mr. Briellat, having forced one of the shutters of a back window, but were evidently disappointed in the object of their pursuit, which must have been money and plate. They however carried off a few articles of plate which had been in use the previous evening, some dessert knives and forks, a large silver snuff box with an inscription on the inner side of the lid, a silver mounted whip, with a few other articles which they ransacked from drawers and bookcases. Several writing desks and workboxes were found outside the house, broken open, with most of the contents strewed about the back paddock. The police have had information, and are on the look-out.

Breach of the Police Act.—William Aires was yesterday convicted before Mr. Chambers of a breach of the Police Act, by riding on his dray, and was sentenced by his worship to pay a penalty of 10s. with 5s. costs, or be detained in the watchhouse for one hour. On being informed by the Inspector of Police that there was a levy in default of payment, and that by law it was necessary, in the event of insufficient distress, that the defendant should be sent to gaol, his worship altered the terms of his sentence accordingly. Defendant said he was a servant, and had no goods upon which a levy could be made. The penalty will be paid, of course. Lazy draymen need not fear the provisions of the Police Act—they have only to steer clear of the coroner.

Committals.—William Tully was yesterday committed to take his trial for fraud. On Thursday night Claude Guerin, carpenter of the French schooner, Jeune Lucie, was at Stone's public house, Pitt-street, where prisoner was a waiter; prisoner asked Guerin to treat him, to which the Frenchman assented, and gave him a half-sovereign to pay for it; after waiting for some time, prosecutor presumed to ask for the change, which Tully pretended not to understand, and on complaint being made, he denied having received a half-sovereign at all, or if he had he gave the change. Another waiter in the establishment, named Harvey, took prisoner aside and searched him, when the half-sovereign was found concealed in his stocking.—Mary Johnson was committed to take her trial for stealing a sofa cover, value 2s. ... Mr. Coquelin's public-house ... broker ... morning ... to venture himself ... on Wednesday ... large majority of ... At a late hour of Tuesday night, Mrs. Coquelin saw the prisoner in the street with an infant, and as she said her husband had turned her out of his house, she very charitably took her in, and gave her a bed on a sofa; early next morning, Johnson had gone, and the sofa cover. In the course of the day prisoner was apprehended, and the missing article was in her bundle. In defence she said that she left the house before daylight, and that it was quite by mistake that she tied up the sofa cover with her own things in the bundle; her husband had turned her with her infant out of his house, and was now in Court to answer her complaint against him for neglecting to support her. Mr. Dowling said that a *prime facie* case having been made out, he had no alternative but to commit her for trial: a jury would be at liberty to consider what weight was due to her statement.—John Brown, a New Zealander, was committed to take his trial for stealing one £5 note, the property of Peter Wilson, of Johnson's Bay, who had given him permission to sleep in his kitchen. Prisoner admitted having had a £5 note, but alleged that he found it at the back door of the house.

Promenade, Parramatta.—His Excellency the Governor-General has appointed the Rev. R. Forrest, M.A., George Oakes, Esq., M.C., and the Police Magistrate, Parramatta, to be trustees for the purpose of preserving from injury and unauthorised intrusion, the portion of land near the Bridge at Parramatta, granted as a public promenade.

Falconer.—A site has been fixed upon for a village at Falconer, Falconer's Plains, in the district of New England. A copy of the approved plan has been deposited for public information at the Police Office, Armidale, and at the Office of the Surveyor-General, Sydney.

Inspector of Distilleries.—His Excellency the Governor-General has appointed Mr. James Kennedy, Chief Constable at Tenterfield, to be an Inspector of Distilleries.

Coroner's Inquest.—Yesterday, an inquest was held before the coroner, at St. John's Tavern, George-street, on view of the body of Elizabeth Aikin, then lying dead in Charlotte Place. Christina Aikin, the mother of the deceased, stated that on the previous evening she took deceased who was about four and a-half years old, and a younger child, to take a walk on the Queen's Wharf. There was a gate through which she wished to pass and she pulled it towards her, not knowing that it had no hinges. It fell from her hands upon the deceased child. She had a bad hand, which, with the fact of her having her youngest child in her arms, prevented her from keeping the gate from falling. She hastened to Dr. M'Kellar's, but the child died almost immediately. Dr. M'Kellar stated, that the deceased child was brought to his house on Thursday evening. It was bleeding from the mouth and nose, and appeared to be suffering from fracture of the base of the skull, which was the cause of death. He, Dr. M'K. had examined the paling and fence where the accident occurred. It is in a very improper and dangerous state. Messrs. Morehead and Young are the proprietors of the wharf where the accident happened. The jury found a verdict of accidental death.

Colonial Spirits.—The quantity of spirits distilled in the colony, which was bonded in the year 1851, was 447 gallons, of which, 428 gallons were delivered for home consumption, and 19 gallons reserved in the stores on the 31st December.

We are requested to call attention to the thorough bred horses, Good-for-Nothing and Physician, which are to be sold, by Mr. Burt, at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, this morning, at half-past 11.—*Communicated.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Our arrivals for the past week have been limited, heavy shipments for the Southern Gold Fields still drain our market. Agriculturists, mechanics, and the labouring classes continue to reap a rich harvest, owing to the demand for produce and for colonial manufactured wares. The amount of sales effected privately and publicly is still far in excess of our average trade,—prices fluctuate exceedingly. The cargo of the Ganges, consisting of current quality Manila Sugar, has been taken by the Refining Company. Terms private. Several parcels of Pampanga and Taal Sugars have also been closed for: the rates submitted to are much under the cost of importation. For a series of years we have observed that an average of importations will leave a heavy loss if sold on arrival; yet it is an article the importation of which absorbs a larger amount of capital than any other import. The colony would be considerably a gainer were we dependent on foreign capitalists for our supply of Sugar.—Cigars have been taken in considerable quantities during the week at 40s. to 41s., and 49s. to 50s. The few lots of 2a, now in the market, are held in the meantime for 55s. Recent advices from Manila and our own limited stock have, we imagine, caused the speculation.—Teas have been forced upon the market at much lower rates than we were prepared to see submitted to, fair to good Congous having ranged 70s. to 80s. Skins are still a bare market. Importers must have an object in forcing low sales at the low rates noticed, but our unusually light stocks do not warrant a sacrifice.—Beer, in bottle, has again been taken at an advance.—Brandy is without an improvement.

Case Brandy has come in in quantity, and been taken from the ship at a fair advance.

A sale of English Bacon and Hams is reported at an extreme quotation—viz., 14s.

New Fruits are sought after as they are landed. The quality of the growth, 1851, is the finest we have seen for some years.

A sale of Barrett's Tobacco is reported at rather improved rates.

The Australian Sugar Refining Company quote No. 1 pieces at 26s., and heavy sales at a slight reduction on this. Loaf at 35s. Sales at auction, partially damaged, at 34s.

R. HARNETT,
Broker.

Sydney, March 13.

GOLD CIRCULARS.

The tide is once more turning in favour of our maiden gold field, and Ophir is again yielding its treasures to a much larger extent than it has done before. Small parties are arriving every day, and Lewis Pond and Summerhill Creeks have now some animation about them. The great point of attraction during the last week has been the water hole leased to Messrs. Samuel and M'Intosh, which they have succeeded in draining, and to which the appellation has been given of "the Golden Basin." The work has been carried on very systematically under the able superintendence of Mr. White. It appears that the vein now opened has yielded an average of over an ounce per foot, principally in nuggets, varying in size from 17 ounces downwards, most of which are pure gold without any admixture of quartz. They had only been employed seven days, when we last heard, but during that period they had taken out 153 ounces.

The proprietors, as might be anticipated, are in high spirits, and expect to be amply repaid for the labour expended. The success of this operation has been the means of putting in motion the Gold Mining Company, which was formed several months ago, and whose tender was accepted for the large water hole above that now drained by the Messrs. Samuels.

The directors are taking steps to commence in earnest, and hope to see the bottom of their pond before many weeks have elapsed. The other miners at Ophir are, generally speaking, doing well; a large quantity of the precious metal has been taken out within the last month, and specimens have been found weighing as much as 27 ounces. The majority of the diggers at Ophir are making more than fair wages by their labour. The party who purchased Northwood's claim obtained 44 ounces in eight days.

Several letters are in town from the Turon, giving an encouraging account of the state of matters there. A nugget was found the other day, weighing 53 oz. 8 dwt. 22 gr. of solid gold, of a rich and brilliant colour, and free from quartz; the yield is daily increasing, and the bed claimants are hard at work. A less quantity came into town this week by escort, than usual, but this is to be accounted for by the low price in town, and the determination of miners not to sell more than they are compelled.

It is estimated that about 300 men are now at work on Tuena Creek, where they can earn from ten to fifteen shillings per day. The work is laborious, and requires a strong nerve to undertake it, the gold being deposited in stiff clay; indeed, so stiff, that the irresolute become frightened when they try it. A person of the name of Burt and his partner sent to Bathurst 13 oz. of gold from Mulgunnia Creek, and two Scotchmen, working together here, have been making 23s. per day for some time. The numbers are swelling at the new diggings on the Little River near Braidwood; and although it is estimated that 500 persons are now on the ground, yet the average keeps up to one ounce per day per man. The gold is of a superior quality, and quite equal to any produced elsewhere.

The Rev. W. B. Clarke reports having found gold in the Delegate and Bendoc Rivers, and in Maharatta Creek, on the boundary line of the two colonies. It occurs on a local alluvial detritus of slate and quartz, bound together by sand and earth, and becomes coarser as you approach the sources of those rivers.

The Emma, from Hobart Town brings intelligence of the discovery of gold in that colony; but whether in sufficient quantities to pay for working remains yet to be proved.

We have received this week by escort from Araluen 1345 oz., Braidwood 784 oz., Bell's Creek 521 oz., the Turon 781 oz., Tambaroora 246 oz., Ophir 12 oz., and by mails from the Turon 1941 oz., Bathurst 167 oz., Tamworth 31 oz., Wellington 8 oz., and Braidwood 170 oz.; making a total of 6,007 oz., worth about £19,522.

The largest quantity of gold that has ever left this colony in one ship was taken last Sunday by the Blackwall, amounting in value to nearly £200,000; and the four vessels that have sailed for London since our last Circular have conveyed Australian gold to the value of no less than one-third of a million pounds sterling. The price, as we anticipated last week, has fallen considerably since the departure of these vessels, and is likely to go very much lower; large sales have been made at 64s., 63s., and even 62s. has been submitted to; but this arises from a tightness in the money market, which will be relieved ere long, and the price will then rally; but it is our firm conviction that the price must fall for the ... case of success, ... him, or any of his ... sures ...

In addition to the English market, we have markets to the eastward, where our gold can be advantageously disposed of; and we have no doubt that it will speedily be forwarded in large quantities for the purchase of tea, sugar, spices, &c. At Madras it is purchased by the Government at the mint at 15 rupees for 165 grains of 22 carats, of standard gold, subject to a charge only of 1 per cent., which, counting the rupee at 2s., gives £4 per ounce as the value of the gold in that Presidency. The gold forwarded to Manila by Messrs. A. and M. Moses, in October last, realised 16 dollars 60 cents per ounce, which at the exchange of the day, say 4s. 9½d per dollar, gives £3 19s. 6d. per ounce, and was even then purchased for a remittance to China, where, of course, it must be worth more.

We should not be at all surprised to see a very extensive trade spring up between Australia and the East when it becomes generally known that we possess an article which can be exchanged on such favourable terms for their productions.

The Banks at Melbourne have reduced the exchange to 10 per cent. discount, and although we hope it will not affect our exchange, we must confess it looks ominous.

The export since our last has been:—

			Ounces.
March 7.—Blackwall, for London		......	57,413
7.—General Hewitt	„	......	18,857
10.—Vimiera	„	......	14,384
12.—Quito	„	......	3,304
			93,958

	£	s.	d.
Which at 65s. per ounce gives	305,363	10	0
Add previous export	819,953	15	7
Total shipped to this date	£1,125,317	5	7

Exchange on London—Drafts against gold, 8 per cent. discount. Freight, ½ per cent.

GEORGE A. LLOYD.

474, George-street, March 13.

The long and tantalizing break in our English arrivals, and the sudden change in the policy of our banking institutions, combine to render the market for gold about as unsettled and unsatisfactory as could be well imagined. The chief consequence is a general indisposition to sell on the part of that large class of practical diggers who can afford to hold their dust for the influx of new capital, and who have sufficient foresight to see that it will certainly and speedily arrive. The smallness of the quantity which arrived this week from our mines is confirmatory of the correctness of this view; and as a further evidence, I may instance the withdrawal of a large parcel of 1700 ounces, at my sale, this morning, rather than sell at current rates.

The lots sold, it will be seen, reached only to a very low figure; nor till some decided change is effected in our monetary relations, can any material improvement be expected. This, however, in the natural course of things, is absolutely certain. The successive arrivals in London of our immense shipments of the precious metal will cause a universal interest to be felt not only by the British mercantile community, but by the whole British public, in Australia's mining affairs, which will be the more likely to assume a spirit of active operation on account of the very prudence and care which characterized the first signs of English confidence in our amazing discoveries. The result will be an entirely new class of bidders at our gold sales, who will not allow our new product of gold to pass out of their hands below its fair value. In the same time, it is gratifying to feel assured that the intelligence received during the week from India, give us the ... of the market in that important quarter of the world, and adds to our previous testimony as to the fine quality of our gold. A large parcel was purchased by ... this week for the Indian market. Notwithstanding the unfavourable character of present results, I have little doubt but that I shall be enabled in a very short time to make a much more satisfactory report.

Lot 1—20 ozs Tamberoo Creek gold, J. W. Smyth, 61s. 9d ... [illegible]
2—91 ozs 4 dwts 10 grs Turon gold, W. Barnett, 62s 6d ... [illegible]
3—28 ozs 9 dwts 12 grs Hanging Rock Diggings, T. Hale, 62s ... [illegible]
4—120 ozs Turon gold, W. Nash, 62s ... [illegible]
5—253 ozs ditto ditto, W. Nash, 62s ... [illegible]
6—100 ozs Mount Alexander gold, Montefiore and Co., 62s ... [illegible]
7—100 ozs ditto ditto, L. and S. Spyer, 61s 10d ... [illegible]
8—23 ozs 0 dwts 12 grs ditto, T. Hale, 61s 3d ... [illegible]
9—14 ozs 18 dwts ditto, P. F. Morgan, 61s 4d ... [illegible]
10—One nugget, 20 ozs 7 dwts, Brush and Macdonnell, 62s ... [illegible]
11—150 ozs Mount Alexander gold, Campbell and Co., 62s ... [illegible]
12—74 ozs 10 dwts Turon gold, R. Henderson, 62s 6d ... [illegible]
13—58 ozs 10 dwts 14 grs ditto, W. Barnett, 62s ... [illegible]

JOHN GODFREY COHEN, Auctioneer.
490, George-street, Sydney, March 12.

PRICE OF SECURITIES.

	Div. per Ann. last declared.	Paid up.	Price.
Bank of Australasia	4 per cent.	£40	[illegible]
Union Bank	10 „	25	[illegible]
Bank of N. S. Wales	10 „	20	[illegible]
Commercial Bank	10 „	25	[illegible]
Gas Light Company	10 „	6	[illegible]
Stm. Navigation Co.	10 „	18	[illegible]
Genl. Assurance Co.	10 per cent.	5	[illegible]
N. S. W. Marine Co.	Estab. August	1	[illegible]
Railway Company	*5 per cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Sanctioned permanently by the Imperial Government, and secured on the Land Fund.

Govt. Debentures—

N. S. Wales .... Interest 3½d. p. diem. 3 p. c. pm.
New Zealand .... „ 8 per ct. per an. par

Mortgages are negociated at interest, of from 8 to 10 per cent. per annum.

N.B.—The prices of shares include the interest or dividends from the last payment.

W. BARTON,
486, George-street.

March 12.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

There never was a greater depression apparent in the produce markets than at this moment, arising from the inadequate power of the Banks to grapple with the largely increased exports, and consequent depreciation in the exchanges, and general tightness in money matters. Most sincerely is it to be deplored, so far as the producers are concerned, that no means are devised for giving relief to this most unnatural state of things.

We have little alteration to note in prices, save that it is with great difficulty last week's rates were sustained at Thursday's auction. Washed wools are decidedly one penny halfpenny per lb. lower than they were in January last, and this upon improved accounts from home. Greasy wools and skins have not suffered to the same extent. Tallow and hides remain as last quoted.

Gold has again fallen, and 61s. 9d. was submitted to to-day at auction.

Freights to London—Wool, ⅝d. per lb.
Hides, 15s. to £1 per ton
Tallow, 35s. per ton
Oil, 55s. per tun imperial
Gold, ½ per cent.

Exchange on London.—Bank Drafts, 6½ per cent. discount.

Private Bills (with produce hypothecated) 8 per cent discount.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Superior clips	1	3	to	1	4
Fair to good	1	1½		1	2½
Low to middling	1	0		1	1
Grease	0	5½		0	8
Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c.	0	6		1	0
Handwashed and scoured	0	11		1	6

TALLOW.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Beef	£26	10	0	to	£0	0	0
Mutton	27	10	0		0	0	0
Station Tallow	22	0	0		24	0	0
Hides, each	0	5	0		0	7	6
Sheepskins, per pound	0	0	3½		0	0	5½

GOLD.

Dust and nuggets, per ounce, £3 1s. 6d.

THOMAS S. MORT.

Circular Quay, Sydney, March 12, 1852.

Mr. Mort's Produce Sale, March 11.—Wool: TB, 4 bales (scoured lambs) at 15d; F, 15 at 12½d; T, 3 (grease) at 6½d; WT, 27 at 12¼d; HW, 8 (handwashed) at 15d; JCR, 1 (broken) at 7½d; T, 2 (greasy and clippings) at 5d; JGOS, 2 at 9½d; AC, 3 (skin) at 10½d; L, 1 at 11½d; IFIELD, 2 (grey and washed locks) at 9½d; K in circle, 2 at 6½d; ISPe, 2 at 12¾d, 8 at 12½d; CMD, 29 at 13½d; IDIGHT, 1 (skin) at 7d; JEM, 2 (broken and locks) at 8½d; P over RY, 6 at 14½d; JMP, 8 at 14d; GRy in diamond, 30 at 13½d; AT, 50 at 13½d; TGW, 9 (greasy) at 6½d, 11 (washed) at 12½d; D in diamond, 13 at 13¾d; D in diamond, 1 at 12½d; AMK, 7 at 15d; H, 3 (clippings and pieces) at 8d; R in triangle, 25 at 13¾d; AFC, 12 at 13½d; J. Dight, 23 at 13½d; PB, 10 at 13¾d; S, 1 at 8½d; WB, 23 at 12½d; CxB, 37 at 13d; T, 7 at 12d; SSL, 4 (handwashed and locks) at 11½d, 6 (clippings) at 8½d, 2 (locks, clippings, and greasy) at 8½d; STS & 8 over —, 7 at 11¼d; L over AMK, 1 (pieces) at 10d; I FIELD, 6 (skin) at 13d; ALSN, 1 (damaged fleece) at 11½d; CB, 1 (locks) at 7½d; JT over 8, 1 (skin and fleece) at 9½d; T, 1 (locks) at 8d; ALSN, 1 (damaged fleece) at 4½d; PRY, 1 at 10½d; BB, 1 (skin) at 9d; I DIGHT, 1 (locks) at 8½d; SF, 1 (clippings) at 6d; GMD, 2 (broken and greasy) at 7½d; JMR, 1 (greasy) at 6½d, 1 (clippings) at 5d; T, 3 at 8½d; R, 1 (clippings) at 7½d; McD, 6 (damaged fleece) at 10d; AL, 2 at 10½d; V, 1 (locks and washed fleece) at 7½d. Lot skins, at 4½d per lb, lot ditto at 5½d, lot ditto at 4½d, lot ditto at 5½d, bundle ditto, 5½d. Tallow: G in diamond, 13 casks (R. J. Smith) at £28 per ton, 18 ditto (Gorrick and Fleming) at £26, 4 ditto (Nott) at £27 10s, 17 ditto at £25 5s, 9 ditto (J. R. Warne) at £26 5s, 6 ditto at £22; 111 over o, 11 ditto (Gorrick and Fleming) at £26 10s; SD, 1 ditto (Gorrick and Fleming) at £26 10s; PS, 7 ditto at £24, 7 ditto at £26 15s; I, 18 ditto (B. Russel) at £26 10s, 3 ditto at £26 5s, 1 ditto at £24; H, 12 ditto at £26 10s. 35 hides at 5s 9d each, 25 ditto at 6s each. 1165 horns at £1 2s 3d each. About 6 tons shank bones at £4 17s 6d.

SYDNEY MARKETS.—Friday.

The Mills.—Messrs. Barker and Co.: A good supply of wheat has arrived during the week, the price given for which has varied, according to the quality and the sample, from 4s. 9d. to 4s. 11d. the bushel. Flour remains at £13 for fine, and £11 for second quality per ton of 2000 lb. Bran, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per bushel.—Mr. Briellatt: Wheat comes into the market rather scantily, and best samples have been readily purchased at improved prices, as much as 4s. 11d. per bushel having been given for the prime qualities. Flour is steady at former rates, without the slightest probability of being cheaper: fine, £13 per ton; seconds, £11. Bran, 1s. 4d. per bushel. Mr. Smart: There has been very little wheat in the market this week, and prices have ranged from 4s. 7d. to 4s. 11d. per bushel, according to quality. Flour is still quoted at last week's prices—viz., £13 for fine, and £11 for seconds. Bran, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per bushel.

Maize, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d. per bushel.

Oats—Are dull of sale, at 3s. to 3s. 8d., according to quality.

Barley—Is in considerable demand for shipment. Cape at 2s. 9d. and English malting, at from 3s. to 3s. 3d. ...

Potatoes—Are stationary, at from £3 to £4 per ton, according to quality. No imported in the market.

George-street Markets.—Fowls 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d., geese 5s. to 6s., turkeys 7s. to 12s., pigeons 10d. per couple, roasting pigs 2s. 6d. to 3s. each. Butter 10d. to 1s. Cheese 6d. to 7d., bacon 10d. to 1s., lard 4d. per lb. Eggs 1s. per dozen. Potatoes 3s. 6d. to 5s. Onions 12s. to 24s. per cwt. Cabbages 1s. 6d. to 6s., lettuces 1s., turnips 2s., celery 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., leeks 1s., parsnips 2s., carrots 2s., pumpkins 6s. to 8s., vegetable marrow 3s. to 4s. 6d., per dozen or dozen bunches, as the case may be. Oranges (for shipment) 3d. to 6d., lemons 4d., water melons 7s. to 5s. per dozen. Grapes 2d. to 5d. per lb. Peaches 1s. to 8s., quinces 2s., pears 1s. 6d. to 3s., apples 3s. to 5s., per basket. Green peas 6s. to 8s., French beans 4s. to 6s., per bushel.

Campbell-street Market.—Hay, £5 to £5 10s. per ton; straw, £2 10s. to £3. Green food 6d. to 8d. per dozen bundles by the load. Bark, £5 to £5 10s. per load. A few loads of grain have passed at the following prices: wheat 4s. 8d. to 4s. 11d., barley 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d., oats 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d., per bushel.

Hay.—Best town compressed is in demand for vessels conveying horses to India, at £4 10s. per ton.

Bread—4d. the 2 lb. loaf.

Biscuit.—Wilkie's prices: Cabin 23s., pilot 20s., and ship 18s., per cwt. Barker and Co.'s: Cabin 23s., and ship 18s., per cwt.

Cattle, &c., for Slaughter.—This market is well supplied. As to the prices, the following quotations of the principal transactions will afford the grazier a tolerable idea. Horned cattle: 123 bullocks were sold at 30s. per head, a small lot at 33s., 86 at 38s., and 100 at 40s. Calves from 7s. to 20s. per head. Sheep: 1000 were sold at 5s. per head, 1160 at 5s. 3d., and 1200 at 6s. Lambs from 5s. to 6s. 6d. per head. Pigs: large fat pigs are worth 2½d., and porkers 3½d., per lb.

Butchers' Meat.—The wholesale butchers are generally supplying beef at from ¾d. to 1d.; but an inferior article may be had as low as ½d. per lb.; mutton 1d. to 1¼d. per lb. The retail cash prices in the George-street Market are as under: Beef and mutton 1½d. to 2½d., veal 3d. to 4d., pork 4d. to 5d., and lamb 2s. 6d. to 3s. per quarter.

Horses.—At Stewart's Horse Bazaar, Mr. Burt has sold 45 horses since last report, at prices varying from £4 to £8, £10, and £16 per head. The market is bare of good useful stock, while well-bred saddle and harness horses are much sought after.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

Stock on hand, 6th March.—Rum, the produce of East India sugar: West India, B.P., 44,134 gallons; Foreign ... B.P., and Mauritius, 38,144 gallons; Foreign ... 6559 gallons; *Arrack*, date, and palm-tree rum, and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated, ... gallons; brandy, 50,450 gallons; Geneva, 45,551 gallons; whiskey, 11,089 gallons; liqueurs, 258 gallons; ... spirits, 5096 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco ... pounds; leaf tobacco, 2530 pounds; cigars ... pounds; snuff, 1267 pounds.

Received during the week.—Rum, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 4708 gallons; brandy, 13,000 gallons; tobacco, fig and Cavendish, 65,134 pounds.

Delivered for Home Consumption.—Rum, the produce of East India sugar: West India B.P., 5857 gallons; Foreign ... B.P., and Mauritius, 792 gallons; Foreign ... gallons; Geneva, ... gallons; brandy, 3,222 gallons; British spirits, 41 gallons; whiskey, 148 gallons; British spirits, ... fig and Cavendish tobacco, 3799 pounds; cigars ... pounds.

Delivered for Exportation.—Rum, the produce of ...

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sugar: West India, B.P., 46 gallons; East India, B.P. and Mauritius, 51 gallons; brandy, 1980 gallons; Geneva, 2062 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 67,164 pounds.

Stock on Hand, 15th instant.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 45,137 gallons; East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 37,301 gallons; Foreign States, 6412 gallons; *Arrack*, date, and palm-tree rum, and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated, 1010 gallons; brandy, 58,256 gallons; Geneva, 42,159 gallons; whiskey, 10,941 gallons; liqueurs, 258 gallons; British spirits, 5045 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 107,379 pounds; leaf ditto, 2330 pounds; cigars, 32,826 pounds; snuff, 1267 pounds.

PARRAMATTA.

The Government Land Sales. — It is quite clear, and we can bear our humble testimony to the fact, from long personal observation, that the Executive are at all times prompt in adopting any measure, suggested through the medium of the press, for the general good of the public at large. In the present instance, therefore, we venture to say that upon the subject above named, a substantial improvement may be made upon the system now pursued of selling land. It is a known fact, that many persons would be glad to purchase allotments of Government land, both in the town and district, were they made acquainted by some person in the town who could give the necessary information as to the spots for sale, the mode of making application, the upset price, and other particulars. But the most important part of the subject, and that to which we would call the particular attention of the authorities, is the way in which the land is put up and sold. We feel confident, from thirty years' observation of the system, that if the land to be sold was advertised as private property, and the sale to take place on the land itself, that a much better price might be obtained than under the present system. Nothing comparatively is known of the land that is sold from time to time, and the very persons who would most likely become the purchasers do not see the newspaper; at the present period especially, when persons are returning from the gold fields with their golden profits, wishing, perhaps, to have a nice piece of land of their own, the accommodations we propose would be very satisfactory. In fact the land fund would be a gainer, and the public benefitted by the sale taking place by auction on the lot itself.

Assault and Housebreaking.—Two men named Bevestor and Smith were apprehended by Constable Caufield and Landrigan for being drunk and breaking into the dwelling-house of Mr. Nicholas Cavilion, baker, of Church-street. Mr. Stowe, innkeeper, who resides opposite, witnessed the greater part of the transaction, and did his utmost to prevent mischief; but they persisted, and a second time burst open the front door of prosecutor's house, and Cavilion being a stout fellow, a desperate fight ensued, the prisoner Smith getting the worst of it; Cavilion at length obtained the mastery, and after a considerable quantity of blood had been shed, recovered possession. The prosecutor was not sober, and although but two days after, could not tell whether the occurrence took place on a Thursday, Friday, or Saturday. Smith was fined £2, and Bevestor £1, which was paid.

David Maziere was confined for protection. It appears that this unfortunate individual was at Mr. Barratt's public house at Baulkham Hills, where he had been for a good part of the day in rather a wild and frantic condition. Robert Fitzgerald, Esq., M.C., coming by at the time, and knowing Maziere, pulled up, and humanely took him under his protection; he exhibited a written document, in which he had made certain arrangements, intending to proceed to the celebrated Shamrock Lodge, and then cut his throat. Mr. Fitzgerald conveyed him to Parramatta, and gave him in charge of the police, and being brought before their Worships the next day, he was called upon to find securities for his future good conduct, himself in £10, and two sureties in £5 each; failing in which, he was sent for three months to gaol.

An Adjourned Licensing Meeting was held in the Court House before the justices in Petty Sessions, for the purpose of receiving applications from persons wishing to transfer publicans' licenses. The following transfers took place, viz., from George Graham, deceased, to Mary Graham, of the King's Head, Liverpool; from Allan Finnigan, of the Farriers' Arms, Duck River, Sydney Road, to William Price Wall; and from Margaret M'Kay, of the Australian Arms, Parramatta, to Andrew Payten.

Accident.—Kay Sing, a Chinese emigrant by the Arabia, and in the employ of Messrs. J. and W. Byrnes, was pursuing his daily avocation at the steam mills, when by some accident or other, as he was descending from the upper part of the stairs, his foot slipped, and he fell a distance of about sixteen feet upon one-half of the hatch on the next floor, which was shut, or he must have gone from the top to the bottom. Kay received a severe cut on the left eye, and bruises on the left shoulder. As soon as the matter became known, Mr. W. Byrnes had him put into a carriage and conveyed to the hospital, where he was attended by Dr. Robertson. The poor fellow, we believe, bears an excellent character for industry and obedience.

Road Trust.—A meeting of the Commissioners took place on Wednesday evening last, at the Council Chamber in Macquarie-street, Mr. James Byrnes, J.P., in the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, the chairman read a letter from Mr. Ridge, stage coach proprietor, of Windsor, representing the danger to travellers from a large hole on the Windsor road: it was ordered to be repaired forthwith. A correspondence was read by Mr. Rowling, the secretary, in reference to an arrangement between the Parramatta and Windsor Road Trust Commissioners, respecting a proper division of the money allowed by the Council for assisting in the repairs of the road; the same was communicated to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, and the arrangement met the wishes of all parties. A letter was read from the contractor, complaining of the keeper of the Beckett's Bridge toll, refusing to let his son through on horseback. The 20th clause of the Turnpike Act was discussed, and it was resolved that the complainant must pass free of toll, whilst engaged as an assistant in the duties of the Trust. The Surveyor's report was next read, and the most important part thereof was the complaint made of the bad state of the Western Road. On this great thoroughfare it stated that many of the old bridges were giving way, and some parts of the road required immediate attention; it was resolved to place the men to work on the Western Road. The accounts were passed and ordered to be paid, and the balance showed that the Commissioners employed the funds as fast as they were handed over to the Treasurer. The meeting adjourned to the second Wednesday in April.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CHURCH AND STATE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—Extremes meet. Your liberal minded contemporary *The Empire*, and our papistical friend *The Freeman*, have joined during the week in abusing the Church of England, although the dirt which they have thrown has been obtained from different dust-holes. The present position of the Church, says one, is owing to her Puseyism; it is all owing to her being thoroughly Erastian, says the other: the Church assumes a position which she has no right to, exclaims our Imperial friend; she is tied hand and foot, and she knows it, says the *Freeman*.

I do not know that we Churchmen shall be the worse for a little stirring up. It must be confessed that we do not use even the privileges we have with heartiness, and perhaps the kindness of our opponents in bringing in its strong relief some of our misdoings and shortcomings may be beneficial.

Since I last wrote to you, I have been informed that it is intended some time next month to call the clergy together and ask their opinion on the present state of affairs. I did hear the day mentioned, but I will not name it, for I asked a clergyman yesterday, who had not heard it; and, therefore, I may have been misled. This is all very well for a beginning, but the opinion of the laity must also be taken. With all respect for my pastors and spiritual teachers, I must say that I do not think the clergy are the best judges of the course that should be pursued.

They are tied up and hampered by subscription to articles and canons which the laity are not. It was laid down distinctly, upwards of a hundred years since, by Lord Hardwicke, that the canons never having received the sanction of parliament, are not legally binding; but they bind the clergy, because they subscribed and assented to them.

The only course that appears to me to be open, is to petition the Queen, and I hope the reverend clergy will not go beyond that; if they do, they will do mischief. Never mind the sneers of our opponents, let us proceed carefully, and within the strict letter of the law. If the Bishop were at once to convene a synod or convocation of clergy and lay delegates, I do not believe that any one would take any steps to prosecute them under the statute of Henry VIII., but it would be setting a bad example. Obedience to the law is one of our tenets. When we do not like a law, we endeavour by legal means to have it altered, and this we must do in the present case.

The connexion of the Church in the colony with the Church in England, like the connexion of the colony with England itself, may occasionally cause some little inconvenience; but we do not want, therefore, to cut the connection in either cases, but point out where the evil is, having no doubt in either case that relief will be afforded in due course.

It must be borne in mind, that there is not that pressure for immediate action here that existed in Adelaide, where the stipends hitherto paid to the clergy were suddenly discontinued. Although it is time to act, we can afford to do so with deliberation and prudence.

JOHN SINGLETON.

St. James's parish, March 12.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—The publication of the Archbishop of Canterbury's reply to the Australasian Bishops' minutes of 1850, discovers such a want of right feeling in a Christian Bishop, that it creates in my mind a feeling of depression, that the life-giving principles of our Church are committed to his care. I ask with much confidence of any one of our communion who has studied our articles, rubrics, and canons, whether the remarks in the Archbishop's letter could be advanced, had his Grace made them the foundation for all his thoughts, words, and actions? It seems to me the fashion of the day for certain men to propose alterations, and indeed to encourage them, in our communion, because it is in evidence men exercise power within it contrary to its laws and regulations—and they are more wedded to this proposition, because they are sensible, that were they to adopt the straitforward way of correcting the evils complained of, by the Rules laid down in our articles, homilies, rubrics, and canons, it would expose too much of their own shortcomings to be pleasant to be known.

Granted that the deliberations of Convocation of the Clergy can only be continued but by permission of the Crown of Great Britain, yet the meeting of the Bishop of Exeter with his Clergy in Diocesan Synod, last year, has been found to be in keeping with the ecclesiastical laws. With this fact staring His Grace of Canterbury in the face, and having in view the high duties cast upon the clergy in distant provinces, to feed the flock of Christ unto which they are called, it seems to me that nothing but an Erastian spirit could have dictated such a communication. It is high time this spirit should be eradicated from the minds of our clergy, or there will be that lukewarmedness prevailing in our actions which may provoke God to spew us out! Whether in largely settled, or thinly scattered lands, the good spirit is wanted of independence and integrity—to contend against the influencies of the world. We believe the only means within the reach of the human mind to counteract this worldly power, is that given unto us by God himself, in the ministrations of the clergy. And He, in creating this power, decided it should not be under the control of the world. It is conferred by a power not from the people, on purpose I imagine to put down the pride of man; for who does not feel desirous of exercising power he possesses. Fortunately for us God's wisdom is infinite; and man is not authorised to chalk out a plan of redemption for sins committed against Him. The clergy are the persons alone who ought to correct all these murmurings that you hear around you amongst the laity of "want of ecclesiastical jurisdiction," and of "competent authorities," "of want of discipline," and of that apostolic rule of life and manners pointed out in the Bible. Any other power from whatsoever source, must in the end defeat its supporters. To the clergy are given the order to loose and bind. They are the watchmen to protect the people; and any loss of that people's blood committed to their charge will be asked of at their hands. Can any command be more onerous? Can any be felt more powerful? You may depend it was not given for naught. Let it be exercised with faithfulness, and I warrant you will hear of no more such epistles from our Bishops as the one now alluded to. Let the laity not be dismayed if this picture takes them by surprise. A more intimate knowledge of their duty of God's laws will make the present difficulties soon appear smooth. The present discussions will compel the clergy first to do their duty—a duty they have voluntarily taken upon themselves, of the care of souls—a duty, it must be admitted by all, more fatiguing, more harrassing, more humiliating, and at times joyful, cannot be imagined—and yet what high and lofty things are associated with it! Compare it with the duties of the physicians, who attend to cure the body: you obey their commands, and are pleased and thankful for their services; be assured, then, the clergy occupying the position of the cure of souls, demand from us a corresponding sympathy. We know from what source a physician derives his power; reverence, then, that from which the clergy derive theirs. I say not this to demand from the laity a slavish submission, because the true spirit of our Church is a service of perfect freedom; but to warn us not to be so ready as some are disposed to with specific cures for the prevalent disease. Remember we live under, and are subject to, an authority defined by God himself. The ark of God, as of old, to the view of the zealous Israelite, seemed to shake, and he presumptuously putting forth his hand to stay it, was punished; may we not ponder upon this, and given, no doubt, for our instruction, when we are called upon in these troublesome times to succour the household of faith, the living ark of our God. Remember Nehemiah, when he builded up again the Holy City, he worked and prayed with arms by his side, and was not ashamed when he prayed to God in remembrance of his good works, and his object gained, to say, "Remember me, O my God, concerning this, and wipe not out my good deeds that I have done for the house of my God, and for the offices thereof." In all our proceedings that we may be called upon to perform, let this act of Nehemiah's be uppermost in our thoughts, and I trust we will show to the Christian world that our deeds are based upon forwarding the glory of God, and not the attainment of some selfish end.

AN AUSTRALIAN.

Sydney, March 8.

THE ARISTOCRACY!

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—There must be something infectious in the air of the City Council Chamber. Every one who knows Mr. John Campbell knows that he is a most intelligent, clear-headed man, and yet in the City Council he talks most egregious nonsense, as reported in your paper this morning. I allude to his objection to money being spent in widening Elizabeth-street, because the "aristocracy" will benefit by the improvements which are taking place in Hyde Park.

That the few highly respectable colonists living in Elizabeth-street and that part of Liverpool-street which forms the southern side of the park, will have some enjoyment from the park being improved and beautified, there is no doubt,—and why should they not? Why should they be sneered at as an "aristocracy," especially by a man like Mr. Campbell? If the observation had been made by some trading democrat, who wishes to rise to importance by creating an ill feeling among the different classes of our society, I could understand it; but from a gentleman in Mr. Campbell's position, it can only be accounted for by supposing that he has yielded to the power of the evil genius who, from the establishment of the corporation, appears to have had an influence over the concerns.

But is the park used by none but the "aristocracy?" Are all the cricketers and quoit players aristocrats? Are the troops of children who are to be seen romping and enjoying the delightful sea breezes aristocrats *in posse*? do all those smart looking nursery girls belong to the aristocracy? Are all the cigar-smoking loungers members of a privileged class, or do they not belong to all the classes of society into which our population is divided.

Whether it is of greater consequence that Elizabeth-street should be widened, or North George-street repaired, I cannot undertake to determine, but should the latter work be done, it is possible that some aristocrat may be benefitted. Campbell's Wharf is certainly not of itself a very inviting place, except to those who have business there; but still those who live in that the neighbourhood may see carriages passing by to residences of people quite as aristocratic as those living near Hyde Park. I hope this, however, will not prevent the repairs from being undertaken in due course: for from personal experience, I can state that for dust in warm weather, and mud in wet weather, George-street from the Exchange Rooms to Dawes' Point, excels any other portion of the city.

As I do not live near Hyde Park, and do not keep a carriage, I suppose I had better sign myself,

NO ARISTOCRAT.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your correspondent B. of this morning's *Herald*, I beg to inform him that the situation of the planets on the evening of the 13th of this month, will be as follow:—Venus will set shortly before eight o'clock, a little to the north of west. Saturn will set in the same point thirteen minutes later. Mars will be nearly on the meridian at eight o'clock, being in a line with α and β Geminorum. Jupiter rises east by south at nine o'clock. Mercury rises only a few minutes before the Sun, and is consequently invisible. The whole of the planets with the exception of the latter, will be visible during the whole of this month. I am indebted to Ford's Almanac, and the Movable Planisphere lately published by them, for the above information.

Your obedient and humble servant,

J. J.

March 11.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

The Harvest.—The *Daily News* Vienna correspondent writes, on the 24th instant:—"England has good reason to be thankful for the bountiful harvest in the present year. From the partial information published in the provincial journals, there is reason to believe that the grain crops throughout the empire have turned out very small in quantity and very light in quality. Much wheat and rye has been extensively damaged by the continued wet weather during the months of August and September. The potato disease has ravaged the chief article of food of the poorer classes to an enormous extent. Prices of grain are rising slowly but steadily, notwithstanding the increased railway facilities of transporting grain from Hungary. A good deal of Hungarian wheat is already consumed in Bohemia, and the trade is increasing. It cannot be questioned that the rise in price is partly occasioned also by the continued depreciation of Austrian paper; but the ignorant among the consumers are raising a loud cry against the corn dealers. It is roundly asserted that the speculators in grain are purchasing in order to hoard until the price shall have reached a point sufficiently high to gratify their avarice. As in France at the commencement of the revolution, a loud clamour is raised, and government is called upon to interfere. Magistracy and common councils, whose office it is to control the privileged bakers, butchers, &c., of the city, sit in solemn conclave, debating the monthly prices which shall paid by the consumers. They are accused in the press of undue leaning towards the dealer. The octroi of the city increases the confusion. The grower in the vicinity, unwilling to pay the duty at the barrier, finds a purchaser where he can beyond it. A fair open market is impeded, competition is impossible, privileged monopoly and unprivileged unscrupulous capitalists doubtless make the most they can of the confusion. Government is appealed to on all sides, but always to do more than it does at present. Protection is to be carried out still further. The machinery at the disposal of the Austrian bureaucracy must speedily break down under the endless burdens which ignorant people endeavour to their own advantage to impose upon it."

Causes of Decay of the West Indian Islands.—It was well to grant twenty millions for the emancipation of slaves throughout the colonies. It had the happy effect of imparting joy to the hearts of a multitude of oppressed and desponding beings, and would have been productive of unalloyed good, had not the planters generally been in debt to the whole extent of their proportions of that vast amount, in consequence of their having kept up the same extravagant expenditure as before their incomes had become diminished by various well-known causes. Hence, when deprived of slave cultivation, few had the means of defraying the cost of free labour. The evil of inability to pay the emancipated negro-population adequate and constant wages, has operated to the present day in continuing and increasing their reluctance to work, and in perpetuating their belief of their love of idleness so usually laid to their charge. But how can it be expected that the negro will labour for an inadequate or uncertain pittance, or that the planters can now afford to pay for cultivation under the additional infliction of that anomalous free-trade policy which so inconsistently encourages the production of slave-grown sugar by other nations, at the same time that half-a-million a year is expended in the maintenance of a squadron for the suppression of the odious slave-trade! Were that sum applied to the relieving of the colonists from the burthen of supporting the disproportionate governmental establisements existing throughout the colonies, as far as it would go—it would do something towards enabling the planter to pay for free labour—something towards enabling him to compete with his slave-holding rivals, who probably pay no such taxes—and do more towards the suppression of the slave-trade than it does in the way in which it is at present applied. But while every possible burden is imposed, in addition to a land tax of some ten shilings for every cultivated acre, and eight shillings on every hogshead of sugar embarked, there can be no hope of the return of prosperity to our sugar-growing colonies. Strange as it may appear, it is unquestionably true that the practice of taxing the necessaries of life, which has been relinquished at home, is unrelentingly pursued throughout these ruined colonies. Flour, and every kind of food imported, and even articles of native produce, are rigorously taxed. By this system the poorer classes are still further impoverished, and at the same time they are prevented from obtaining small lots of land (whereby to support themselves) by reason of the heavy charges imposed for title-deeds to small holdings, and imposts laid on their produce. Were it not for these exactions, even the poorest labourer might acquire a small property in the soil when abandoned estates are sold at almost a mere nominal value. The unwillingness to admit the labouring classes into the possession of small portions of land is partly the effect of an apprehension that labourers, having land of their own, would not be available for the cultivation of the principal estates; but there seems no more reason why this should be the case in the colonies than in England; where, as I am informed, cottages, and those who have allotments of land for spade husbandry, (which they exercise at over hours) are the most willing and effective labourers employed on the adjacent farms. But melancholy it is to relate, thousands of these unhappy negroes having neither occupation of their own, nor employment imparted, are reduced to the lowest depth of destitution; and shocking it is to behold the poor ragged creatures, whose dirt and diet invite cholera and pestilence, lying about in a state of inactivity and mental abandonment; especially in the once busy seaports, now generally shunned by reason of the inordinate imposts which deter vessels from entering, except those whose expenses are defrayed by the local planter. The noble port of Kingston, in Jamaica, though better situated as an intermediate station than the free and crowded port of St. Thomas's, is deserted—save when a solitary steamboat arrives for the purpose of obtaining coals, invited, in that case, by a relaxation of fiscal exactions. The like ruinous policy is practised throughout the whole of the West India Islands.

Economy in Candles.—If you are without a rushlight, and would burn a candle all night, unless you use the following precaution it is ten to one an ordinary candle will gutter away in an hour or two, sometimes to the endangering the safety of the house. This may be avoided by placing as much common salt, finely powdered, as will reach from the tallow to the bottom of the black part of the wick of a partly-burnt candle, when, if the same be lit, it will burn very slowly, yielding a sufficient light for a bed-chamber: the salt will gradually sink as the tallow is consumed, the melted tallow being drawn through the salt, and consumed in the wick.—*The Economist.*

Rights of Women.—Mrs. Bowker, who is a distinguished member of a society established at Sheffield "to protect the rights of women," presented herself at the last municipal election and tendered her vote to one of the presiding aldermen, claiming her right to exercise this privilege, on the ground of being a ratepayer. As might be anticipated, her vote was refused, when she threatened unless she were allowed to vote the same as other ratepayers she would no longer pay the rates, and acting upon this resolve, refused, when called upon for the watch-rate, to comply with the demand. A summons was thereupon issued. The magistrate expostulated with the woman, and recommended her to pay; but the advice was quite thrown away, for she went away declaring that they might issue a distress and seize her goods, but she was determined to pay no more taxes until she attained her right to vote. An order was made for immediate payment.

Base Coin.—The officers of Her Majesty's Mint have received information that the coiners in the metropolis have adopted a new process for the production of base coin, with which it is of some importance the public should be acquainted. There are at the present time in circulation a large quantity of counterfeit half-crowns, which have been produced from dies in brass, and then electroplated with silver, and by this method the base coin has much more the appearance of silver than that produced from moulds, many of the defects apparent in the latter being by the new process altogether avoided. For instance, the milling round the edge of the coin struck from the die is as perfect as that on coin issued from the Mint, and it is well known that the greatest difficulty the coiner had to contend against was to mill the edge of the spurious equal to the genuine coin. To these brass half-crowns the little "coin detectors" now in general use are of no avail, for they cannot be bent by them. The preparations of these dies is a rather expensive affair, and one set have already found their way into the possession of the authorities. These half-crowns have been pronounced the best imitations of the genuine coin yet produced, and they are only to be detected by the peculiarity of the ring, and by their weight being lighter by one pennyweight than the genuine half-crown. The moulded counterfeit half-crown is about three pennyweights lighter. The police are endeavouring to trace the manufacturer of this spurious coin, there being reason to believe that all the half-crowns of this character at present in circulation have emanated from one source.

Tribunals of Commerce.—The *Northern Whig*, advocating the establishment in Ireland of tribunals of commerce, points to the Encumbered Estates Court as an example of economic reform in the administration of justice:—"Look at the Encumbered Estates Court, and the marvellous despatch with which it works to the satisfaction of all parties. Why should not the proceedings of the Bankruptcy Court be conducted on the same simple, cheap, and expeditious principle? A few years ago it was little short of an impossibility to sell landed property, from the great expense of making out good and valid titles, and from the immense difficulty of reconciling the rights of rival claimants. But the genius of the foremost statesman of the age cut the gordian knot of legal mystification. Sir Robert Peel designed, and the present Government perfected, a mode of removing all the obstacles that stood in the way of relieving land of its encumbrances. The Encumbered Estates Court was created, and estates, the returns of which would, under the former code, have gone into the pockets of the lawyers, are now disposed of in the market, at a very trifling expense, and the proceeds handed over to those who can establish a just and equitable claim. We hardly think that any one will say the estate of an insolvent trader would present the same difficulty in winding up as the estate of an insolvent landed proprietor. Under a proper system, with the assistance of assignees appointed by a body of merchants, it would be comparatively a thing of no trouble to wind up the affairs of an insolvent, and effect a settlement satisfactory to all parties."

Consumption of Gold in Porcelain Manufacture.—It is stated in a recent notice in the *Times* of the porcelain manufactures exhibited at the Great Exhibition, that the value of the gold consumed annually at the potteries in the ornamentation of porcelain is £36,400, and since about half that amount is consumed in the other seats of the manufacture, it may be stated that the total value of the gold used annually in England in this manufacture is about £54,600.—*Banker's Magazine for November.*

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1852.

IMPOUNDINGS.

Bungendore.—From Curendoley Estate. March 5: White and yellow cow, FA rump, JP thigh milking side. Strawberry bull calf by her side, no brand visible. Red bullock, cocked horns, indescribable brand on rump, much cut with whip. White and yellow spotted poley cow, HV ribs milking side, male calf by her side. Bay mare, black points, like 14 off side, M with 8 over near shoulder, star in forehead; filly foal by her side, no brand visible. Bay mare, black points, like IT with MTS under saddle near side, 28 with B over off shoulder, small star in forehead. Bay mare, C&H over M sideways on near shoulder, B off shoulder. Bay filly, black points, about 2 years old, N off shoulder; damages 3d. per head. If they are not released before the 1st April they will be sold. S. Moss. 12s. 9d.

New Freugh.—March 6. From Docker; damages 1s. each: Bay mare, star in forehead, near shoulder NE. Chesnut filly, silver mane and tail, small star in forehead, off fetlock white, off shoulder JW, cheek JW. Bay filly, star in forehead, a little white on two hind fetlocks, near shoulder S, thigh S. Brown horse, black points, near side under saddle D, like 8 with | through after off, like 918 off hip, slightly down. Skewbald filly, two years old, no brand visible. Brown or black colt, broken in, near shoulder JF conjoined with BK under. Strawberry cow, off rump and thigh WA conjoined, near ribs D. White steer, yellow spots, off rump and thigh WA conjoined, ribs ≕2. Bay entire colt, near shoulder A with 2 under, ribs 2. Bay colt, white spots on rump, near shoulder W. If not released on or before the 2nd April, they will be sold. G. Thompson. 13s. 3d.

Barrara.—March 12. From Burrundi, by W. Cox, Esq.; damages 6d per head: Red ox, W over 6 off ribs. Red heifer, unbranded, 1 year old. Red cow, O over 7 rump, HY loins, JD ribs, D shoulder off side, A near ribs, off ear marked. Yellow poley cow, O rump, O shoulder near side. Red and white bull calf unbranded. Brown bull, unbranded, 1 year old. Red steer, J rump, and J shoulder off side. Strawberry steer, O near rump. Red cow, white hind legs and back, PD ribs, PD rump, D thigh near side. Red and white heifer, unbranded, 1 year old. Red ox, PEN near ribs, WM off rump, 3 off ribs, indescribable brand loins. Red and white poley cow, 49 off rump, indescribable brand off shoulder, 3 near ribs. Spotted bull calf at foot, unbranded. Yellow cow ML conjoined off rump, 190 shoulder. Grizzly coloured bull calf at foot, unbranded. Black and white spotted ox, O ribs, illegible brand rump, off side. White poley heifer unbranded, 1 year old. Red cow, white tail, 245 over ML conjoined off rump. Red sided bull calf, unbranded. Black cow, white back, JL over JL off rump. Black cow, PW over 4 near rump. Black and white heifer calf at foot, unbranded. White cow, like ML conjoined over 575 off side. Strawberry heifer calf at foot, unbranded. Red cow, R reversed H off rump. White heifer calf, red ears and cheeks, at foot, unbranded. Brindled and white cow, MM near ribs, illegible brand shoulder. Red and white heifer calf at foot, unbranded. Red sided ox, D near rump. Brindled and white bull, unbranded, 3 years old. Red and white cow, illegible brand near ribs. Red and white heifer calf at foot, unbranded. Strawberry cow, both ears marked, OB conjoined ribs, ≡ with 1 under rump near side. Red cow, IE off rump. Red sided bull calf, unbranded. Yellow steer, white flanks, 3 over DFY near ribs. Red cow, near ear marked and slit, illegible brand near rump. White and red heifer calf at foot, unbranded. Strawberry ox, HA over W near rump, 5 off rump. Dark bay poley bull, unbranded, 1 year old. Red ox, ET on off and near ribs. Black and white poley bull, unbranded, 1 year old. Red and white ox, W and indescribable brand ribs, illegible brand rump near side. Black steer, white spot off flank, like Dg rump, O ribs off side. Red cow, like AY near rump. Brindle ox, like J'S off ribs. White and red ox, AK off ribs. Red ox, K over 7 off rump. Brindled cow, 3 over WK near rump. Red and white cow, TC off rump. Red and white cow, like WC over O ribs, WC shoulder near side. Red and white poley cow, MK conjoined rump, 3 ribs off side. Red and white heifer calf at foot, unbranded. Strawberry steer, B over 8 near rump. Red ox, like WS ribs, like a number on shoulder near side. Strawberry steer, WC over WC off rump. Also, by order of J. T. Armytage: damages 6d. per head: Red sided cow, TGW ribs, MW thigh, 9 shoulder near side, LT rump off side. Red sided heifer calf at foot, unbranded. Brown and white cow, EW ribs, W shoulder off side. Red and white steer, unbranded 2 years old. Brindled cow, 20 rump, W over blotched brand shoulder, like HO ribs near side. Red and white heifer, unbranded, 1 year old. Black sided cow, RC off rump, like RC near rump. White heifer calf at foot, unbranded. Yellow sided cow, WAD conjoined rump, 6 thigh, HP conjoined shoulder near side. White cow, red cheeks, Hy off rump. White bull calf at foot, unbranded. Brown bull unbranded, 2 years old. Brown sided ox, WSN off rump. Red and white cow, RC rump, diamond shoulder near side. By order of W. K. Ogilvie, Esq., damages 6d. per head: Strawberry ox, IC over 8 near shoulder, like I near ribs, off ear slit. Yellow cow, JC over 8 rump, CL over 8 off side. Yellow heifer calf, unbranded. If not released within 24 days, they will be sold. S. Turner. £1 14s. 3d.

Gundaroo.—March 12: Bay or brown draught horse, short switch tail, black points, saddle marked, shod, piece of rope on off fore fetlock, brand like 8 off, and like 8 with RF under near shoulder. Brown or mouse coloured horse, spot on forehead, snip on nostril, near hind and off fore fetlocks white, long switch tail, green hide strap on off fore fetlock, saddle marked, two scars on off ribs, MY off shoulder, illegible brand like 11 near shoulder. Roan filly, spot on forehead, long tail, MH near shoulder, apparently unbroken. Bay filly, spot on forehead, hind fetlock white, 2 shoulder, HW ribs near side, IW off ribs. If not released they will be in 21 days. J. W. Wishart, 11s. 6d.

Scone.—March 1. From Middle Brook: Red and white working bullock, branded JC off ribs, WKBqV under each other in circle near rump, toe broken off near hind leg. Strawberry bullock, WS near rump, 7 near shoulder. Red and white cow, CX off ribs, 8 near ribs, O near rump. Brindle and white working bullock, like IN or IM off rump, down horns, no other brand visible. Strawberry poley cow, RR off rump, R near rump, + off ribs and shoulder, + near shoulder. Also, from Blairmoore: Bay mare, black points, ≍ over ≍ near shoulder, like DF or PF near thigh. Bay filly, a little white on both hind fetlocks, star, F off shoulder, 18 months old. Chesnut colt, blaze in face, H near shoulder. Iron grey filly, black points, LY near shoulder, rising 2 years. Black mare, EB near shoulder. Black colt, near hind fetlock white, like Æ near shoulder, 18 months old. Brown filly, star, black points, DG or DC near shoulder. Bay mare, black points, small star, LY near neck, JB conjoined D under near shoulder, EHR near side under saddle, bay filly foal at foot, aged, XX. Chesnut colt, blaze in face, both hind legs white, ≡ RH under near shoulder, WH conjoined near side under saddle, rising 2 years. Bay mare, black points, illegible brand near shoulder, Bell brand near side under saddle, 3 off side of neck, white stripe down face, aged. Bay horse, black points, star, DG near shoulder. Black horse, X with C and J reversed, JP conjoined D under near shoulder, ET near side under saddle, like ST off side of neck, JP conjoined under saddle, knees cut. Iron grey colt, WA off shoulder. Bay colt, black points, DC or DG near shoulder. Also from Cressfield: Red and white steer, JBC off ribs. Red and white heifer, unbranded. Dark red and white cow, like turned Y near rump, illegible brand near ribs, strawberry heifer calf at foot. Red and white working bullock, like NH off rump, blind of off eye. If not released they will be sold on the 29th March. M. Collins. £1 1s.

West Maitland.—March 5. From Tocal, Bellview, and Oakhampton: Red or strawberry sided working bullock, back, belly, and tail white, on near rump ≡W with OOO under or ≐W with OOO under, on near shoulder 2, with a brand under, apparently SD. Red steer, tail and hind legs white, on back a little white, about one year old. Dark brindle steer, on off rump PH. Brown sided poley heifer, back, belly, and tail white, MO or MC on off rump. Red and white steer, on the off rump PH. Brown cow, belly white, on off rump IG over B or IC over B, on off ribs IG or IC, has a black and white bull calf unbranded. Red steer, on off rump NS, on near rump MF. Red cow, star, belly, legs, and tail white, on near shoulder TM, on near rump and thigh B, has a red and white bull calf, unbranded. White cow, red ears, blind of off eye, on off rump spot in circle with 2 under, a strawberry bull calf, ears red, unbranded. Brindle and white stag, three years old, no brand visible. Red heifer, back and belly white, unbranded. White bull, red head and neck, 2 years old, no visible brand. Red cow, belly and tail white, on near ribs BK, on near rump ZL over IC and ZL under it; damages 3d. each. Bay cob, black points, short switch tail, under saddle near side 44 over D, on off hip AP conjoined, or A or AK conjoined. Black or brown horse, long switch tail, on near shoulder D. Bay or roan horse, long tail, white down face, on near shoulder ME or MB. Bay mare, short tail, white in face, near hind foot white, on near shoulder EE; damages 2s. each. They will be sold on the 1st April, if not released. J. Ledsam. 19s.

Narellan.—From Camden Estate: White heifer, MF off rump, yearling; common trespass. Red and white speckled bull, yearling; common trespass. Brindle spotted bullock, like RS off ribs. Red cow, WC off rump, A off shoulder. Yellow cow, white back and belly, illegible brand off rump 39 on thigh. Red steer, CL near rump. Brindled heifer, white flanks, no brand. If not released before the 1st April, they will be sold. J. Scott. 10s. 9d.

Namoi and Manila.—March 12. Brown horse, D near shoulder, C3 or B off neck. Brown mare, BB off neck, saddle marks. Bay mare, black points, unbranded, brown foal at foot. Bay mare, IR with 11 under near shoulder. Bay mare, black points, RP near shoulder, 6 on ribs. Brown colt by side, RP near shoulder, P near rump, 1 on ribs. Dapple grey horse, JB off neck, 3 off shoulder, B near shoulder. Brown mare, JS off shoulder, OB with C over near shoulder. Brown mare, K with 5 over near shoulder, horse foal at foot. Bay horse, CC off shoulder, RC with JF over near shoulder, black points. Brown horse, SE near shoulder. Bay horse, JS near shoulder, black points. Dark bay horse, AA with T over near shoulder, star on forehead. Dapple grey mare, like D near shoulder. Chestnut horse, JO off shoulder, PS with J over, and J under, conjoined, near shoulder, S cheek. Brown horse pony, F near shoulder, like STT or STR. If not released in 24 days, they will be sold. G. Veness, 14s. 9d.

BIRTHS.

On Wednesday, 10th March, at the Grange, Newtown, Mrs. John Thompson, of a son, still born.

At Belfast, Port Fairy, on Friday, the 20th February, Mrs. Horace Flower, of a son.

DIED.

At Newcastle, yesterday, Mr. Andrew Drysdale, of Prince-street, Sydney, Master Mariner, in his 58th year.

On the 12th instant, at his residence, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, in the 50th year of his age, after a long and painful illness, Mr William Knight, for many years connected with the Victoria Theatre, leaving a wife and three children to deplore their loss.

FUNERAL.—The friends of the late Mr. William Knight are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will move from his late residence, Bourke-street, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

JOHN HILL, Jun., Undertaker.

No circulars will be issued. 6054

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ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE CHRONOLOGY OF (CHIEFLY) ENGLISH RURAL AFFAIRS.

(From the Farmers' Almanac.)

B.C.—4003—Sheep named, GEN. iv. 2; tillage named, GEN. ii. 5, iii. 23. 2409—The first cultivation of corn attributed to Ceres. 1998—The Chinese attribute the origin of husbandry to Ching-Noung, emperor of China. 1921—Cattle named as property, GEN. xiii. 2. 1749—Wheat mentioned, GEN. xxx. 14. 1706—Horses and waggons named, GEN. xlv. 21, xlvii. 17. 1520—Harrows mentioned, JOB xxxix. 10. 1491—Barley, rye, and flax named, EXOD. ix. 31, 32. 1451—The plough first mentioned, DEUT. xxii. 10. 1093—Ploughshares and coulters named, 1 SAM. xiii. 20. 404—Ale was known (before).

A.D.—100—Cherry trees first planted in England (about). 245—A great inundation of the sea in Lincolnshire. 272—A dreadful famine, the inhabitants obliged to eat the bark of trees 300—A dreadful famine in Scotland. 310—A great famine, 40,000 persons perished. 340—Saddles in use. 353—A great inundation of the sea in Cheshire. 481—Horse-shoes first made of iron. 531—Pens first made of quills (about). 550—Wheat supposed to be introduced into Britain by Coll ap Coll Frewi. 640—Parishes first made; then 45,000 in number; reduced to 9700 in 1527; amounted to 14,563 in 1776. 728 Ale-booths set up in England. 739—A dreadful famine. 759—The greatest frost on record began Oct. 1, ended Feb. 26. 786—Tithes first named in an English law. 823—A dreadful famine. 884—Tithes first granted to the English clergy by Ethelwold. 886—Fairs and wakes instituted by Alfred. Bricks first used. 954—A great famine. 987—A frost for 120 days, began Jan. 22. 1016—An excessive famine. 1035—A severe frost on June 21, the corn and fruits destroyed. 1063—The Thames frozen 14 weeks. 1066—Horses first generally shod (about). 1076 Frost from Nov. till April. 1078—Fairs established, and called Feriæ by Gregory VII. 1079-85 The New Forest made by William I. 1087—A great famine. 1100—4000 acres of land inundated in Kent. The Goodwin Sands formed. 1125—The first park (Woodstock) formed in England. 1130—The ordinary value of a sheep, fourpence. 1135—Rents first made payable in money. 1191 Coarse woollens first introduced (about).

1200—Woollen cloths made in England (before). Chimneys first introduced; only one in middle of building till about 1300. 1205—Frost from Jan. 15 till March 22. 1234—Straw still used for the king's bed; Tiles first made in England. 1253—Linen first made. 1266—The price of corn first noticed in an act of Parliament. 1284.—Cyder first made. 1286—Wheat sold for 1s. per qr. 1288—The first general repair of the roads directed. 1299—The price of two pullets, three half-pence; a partridge or two woodcocks, three half-pence; a lamb, sixpence.

1300—Wine sold as a cordial by the apothecaries. 1303—The English acre first made standard, to contain 4840 square yards; before this time the acres of different parts of England differed in size. 1313—A fat ox was worth £2 12s.; a sheep 5s.; 1315—A dreadful famine. 1335—A dreadful famine from excessive rains. 1352—Hay-makers paid 1d per day; mowers, 5d.; reapers, 2d. and 3d.; threshers, 2½d. per qr. for wheat and rye; 1½d. for barley, oats beans, peas, &c.; thatchers, 3d. per day. 1380—Side-saddles first used. 1389—A bailiff had 13s. 4d. per annum, and a suit of clothes. The master hind, 10s.; the carter, 10s.; shepherd, 10s.; ox, cow, and swine herds, 6s. 8d.; a ploughman, 7s.; a woman 6s.

1400—Wine sold for 12s. per pipe. 1428—Hops petitioned against "as a wicked weed." 1434 The Thames frozen from London to Gravesend, from November 24 to Feb. 10. 1438—A dreadful famine. 1441—The cypress-tree introduced. 1445—A bailiff's wages, 23s. 4d. per annum, and clothing 5s.; chief hind, carter, or shepherd, 20s., clothing, 4s.; a common labourer, 15s. 1460—Corn first allowed [illegible] to be exported. 1463—First corn law, restraining the importation of wheat, unless selling at 6s. 8d. per qr. at the place of import. 1466—A license granted by the king to transport a flock of Cotswold sheep into Spain. 1483—A general plantation of yew-trees, for the use of archers, directed. The Severn overflowed its banks, and caused immense damage. 1497—Almanacs first printed in England, by Richard Pynson (about).

1509—Gardening introduced. 1510—Cabbages introduced. 1515—Thomas Tusser born. 1520—Mulberry-trees came from Italy. 1521—Inclosures restrained. 1522—Roses first came from the Netherlands, apples from Syria, plums from Italy. 1523—Turkeys came. 1524—Hops introduced. 1528—Grapes came from Portugal, and mignionette from Italy. The use of hops in beer prohibited. 1530—Strawberries came from Flanders. 1532—An act passed for the destruction of crows. 1533—Firs first planted. Currants came from Zante. By the 25th Henry VIII. c. 23, no person was to keep more than 2000 sheep, except on his own land; and that no tenant should hold more than two farms. The exportation of corn prohibited. Beef and pork sold for one half-penny per lb. 1534 Geraniums first came from Flanders. 1538—Sir A. Fitzherbert died May 27. Cucumbers introduced. Parish registers introduced. 1540—Apricots came from Epirus, and gooseberries and carrots from Flanders. 1548—Rosemary and the fig-tree introduced. 1554—Corn allowed to be exported when wheat sold at 6s. 8d. per qr. (1 & 2 P. & M. c. 5). 1560—The tamarisk came from Germany. 1562—Peaches and nectarines came from Persia. Corn not to be exported till wheat sold at 10s. per qr. 1563—Potatoes first brought from America by Sir John Hawkins. 1565—A great famine. Corn first grown in Ireland about this time. 1567—Auriculas introduced from Switzerland, and pinks from Italy. 1568—A farm labourer's daily wages 4d. Carnations came from Flanders, and pine apples from the Brazils. Lavender came from the South of Europe. 1571—An average price of corn first directed to be ascertained (13 ELIZ. c. 13). 1572—Parochial assessments for the poor began, amounted in 1580 to £188,811; in 1680, to £665,362; in 1760 to £1,556,804; in 1783, to £2,131,486. 1576—Laburnums introduced from Hungary. 1578—The tulip came from Vienna. 1581—The evergreen oak from the south of Europe (before). 1588—A newspaper first published in England. 1592—An export duty of 2s. per qr. imposed. Corn not to be exported till wheat sold at 20s. per qr. (35 ELIZ. c. 7). 1596—The laurestina came from southern Europe.

1603—The silver fir came from Switzerland and cauliflowers from Cyprus (about.) Corn not to be imported till wheat sold at 26s. 8d. per qr. (1 JAMES I. c. 28). 1606—The Severn overflowed, and caused an immense flood, more than 100 persons drowned. Cyder orchards first made in England (about). 1610—Tea first brought into Europe. 1620—A labourer's wages per day 4½d. 1621—Alehouses first licensed. 1624—The growth of tobacco forbidden. 1629—The walnut came from South America. 1632—A labourer's daily wages 6d. 1640—Acacia tree introduced into England from North America. 1647—A labourer's daily wages 10d. 1652—Poor Robin's Almanac first printed. 1656—Bread first made with yeast (about.) 1660—Duty first imposed on ale. Wheat allowed to be exported free when under 40s. per qr.; at a duty of 5s. 6d. when under 44s.; and when above 44s., 6s. 8d. (12 CAR. II. c. 4). 1661—Wine licenses first granted. 1662—A labourer's daily wages 6d. 1663—Importation of Irish and Scotch cattle prohibited. Turnpikes first erected. Wheat allowed to be exported when selling at less than 48s. per qr. at a duty of 5s. 4d. (15 CAR. II. c. 7). Covent Garden market-square built. 1666—Remarkable hailstorm in Suffolk. Tea first brought into England. 1667—A duty on malt first imposed. 1670—Average price of wheat at Eton, 37s. per qr. Wheat allowed to be exported when averaging less than 53s. 4d. per quarter at a duty of 1s.; to be imported at a duty of 16s., when under 53s. 4d.; at 8s. when above 53s. 4d. till it averaged 80s.; then free (22 CAR. II. c. 13). 1673-4-5—Deficient harvests. 1684—Turnips first mentioned as food for sheep (HOUGHTON, COL. v. 1, p. 213). A very intense frost. 1688—A labourer's daily wages 8d. 1689—A bounty of 5s. per quarter granted on corn exported. 1691—The scarlet oak came from North America (before). 1692—The weeping willow from the Levant. 1694-5-6-7-8-9, 1700-1—Very deficient harvests. 1696—The Balm of Gilead fir brought from Virginia (about). 1697—Amount of bounties paid on exported corn, £14,712. Winchester bushel ordered to contain 2150·42 square inches. 1698—A labourer's daily wages 8d.

1700—Average price of wheat at Eton 32s. 5d. per qr. 1703—The "great storm," Nov. 26: multitudes of cattle drowned, and in one level 15,000 sheep destroyed. 1704—Celery introduced. 1705—John Evelyn died, Feb. 27. 1707—Bounties on corn exported, £38,997. 1709—A frost with heavy snow, from December till March. 1713—Moore's Almanac first printed. The laurel came from Alexandria. 1715—John Ray died, Jan. 17. 1716—A labourer's daily wages, 9d. A severe frost from Nov. 24 to Feb. 9. 1720—Average price of wheat at Eton, 32s. 10d. per qr. 1723—Society of improvers of agriculture in Scotland formed. 1724—Moss roses introduced. 1727—Bounties on corn exported, £48,756. 1729—A hard frost for nine weeks, began Jan. 24. 1730—Average price of wheat at Eton, 32s. 5d. per qr, The chesnut-leaved oak came from N. America (before). 76,210 head of cattle sold this year at Smithfield market. Porter first brewed (about). 1731—Sage came from the Cape of Good Hope. 1732—The grand juries at sessions were directed to fix the average price of corn. 1735—The Turkey oak came from the south of Europe (before). 1736—The Birch brought from America. 1737—Bounties paid on corn exported, £102,511. 1740—Jethro Tull died, Jan. 16. Average price of wheat at Eton, 48s. 10d. A labourer's daily wages, 10d. A severe frost, which lasted nine weeks. 1741—Arthur Young born, September 7. Remarkable hurricane at Bluntsham, in Huntingdonshire, about sixty barns blown down, September 8 1746—Road first made in the Scottish Highlands, by General Wade. 1747—Bounties paid on corn exported, £127,011. 1748—A considerable famine. A swarm of locusts visited England, August 4. 1749—Dublin Agricultural Society formed. 1750—Average price of wheat at Eton, 28s. 10d. 1756—The snowdrop came from Carolina. 1757—Bounties paid on corn exported, £22,658. 1760—A labourer's daily wages, 1s. 1762—102,831 head of cattle sold at Smithfield. 1766—Deficient harvest. Quartern loaf sold in London at 1s. 6d. A severe frost. 1767—Bounties paid on corn exported, £8156. Remarkable hailstorm in Hertfordshire, May 4. 1768—Gypsum first used as a manure, by M. Meyer. 1770—Average import of wheat and flour into England for previous ten years, 94,089 qrs. Corn returns first ordered to be made weekly. 1771—Average price of wheat, as published by receivers of corn returns, 47s. 2d. The great or Ripon flood in Yorkshire. 1775—Crushed bones first used as a manure by General St. Leger. Remarkable dry spring and summer. 1777—Bounties paid on corn exported, £45,029. Bath and West of England Society formed. The Hessian fly ravaged the wheat crops of England. 1780—Average import of corn in previous ten years, 111,372 qrs. Average price of wheat, 35s. 10d. 1784—The Highland Society instituted. Tax on riding horses first imposed. 1787—Bounties paid on exportation of corn, £50,916. A great inundation of the river Liffey, in Ireland. 1788—Linnean Society founded. Merino sheep first imported by George III. A labourer's daily wages, 1s. 4d. 1789—China roses introduced, The Thames frozen over: frost lasted from Nov. to Jan. 1790—Average import of wheat for previous ten years, 143,202 qrs; average price of wheat, 53s. 2d. per qr. Professorship of agriculture founded at Edinburgh 1792 107,348 head of cattle sold at Smithfield. 1794—Board of Agriculture established. 1795—Robert Bakewell died, Oct. 1. A great scarcity of food in England. 1796—Smithfield Club instituted. Intense frost throughout December. Tax on dogs first imposed. 1797—Bounties paid on exportation of corn [illegible] £62.

1800—Average [illegible] of wheat imported in previous ten years, 470,342 qrs.; average price of wheat 110s. 5d. Great hailstorm in Bedfordshire, Aug 19. 1801.—A scarcity of food in England. Wheat averaged in March 151s. 2d.; barley, 90s. 7d.; oats, 47s. 2d.; in June, 129s. 8d.; in December, 75s. 6d. Population of England and Wales, 8,331,434; of Scotland, 1,599,068. 1802—Francis Duke of Bedford died, March 2. Average price of wheat in December, 57s. 1d, Robert Colling died, March 7. A great inundation of the river Liffey, in Ireland. 1803—Dahlias introduced from China. 1804—Mangel-wurzel introduced by Dr. Lettsom. The London Horticultural Society founded. 1805—Matthew Culley died. 1807—Dr. Priestley died, Feb 6. A remarkable hailstorm in Suffolk, May 2. 1808—A dreadful hailstorm in Gloucestershire, July 15. 1809—The Edinburgh Horticultural Society founded. A dreadful hailstorm at Horsham, March 28, and in Middlesex, May 19. 1810—Average import of wheat, &c., in previous ten years, 555,959 qrs. Average price of wheat, 103s. 3d. Dreadful hailstorm at Windsor, July 15. Average rental per acre of England and Wales, 17s. 3½d., of Scotland, 5s. 1½d. per acre; 1811 A great inundation near Shrewsbury, May; and a remarkable hailstorm in Denbighshire, April 23; at Melton, April 29; at Sheffield, May 19; at Birmingham, June 8; at Bury St Edmund's, June 8. 1812—Board of Agriculture discontinued. Remarkable hailstorm at Southend, June 21. In August, wheat, 155s.; barley, 79s. 10d.; oats, 56s. 2d. 1813—After harvest, wheat, 73s. 6d. 1814—Bounties on corn exported ceased. Intense frost, the Thames frozen over. A scarcity of food in Ireland. Remarkable hailstorm in Leicestershire July 28, and at Coventry September 21. George Culley died. 1815—Dr. J. C. Lettsom died, November 1. 1816—A great scarcity of food in Ireland. Great inundation at Strabane, in Ireland, January 2. 1817—The Dublin Horticultural Society founded. Dreadful hailstorms at Dublin and Glasgow, February 27; at Dunkeld, June 10; in Gloucestershire, June 21; and Perth, June 23. 1818—M'Adam's system of road-making introduced. Remarkable hailstorm in Middlesex and Bedfordshire, April 26. 1819—Lord Somerville died, October 5. 5000 acres of land inundated in the fens, June. 1820—Average import of wheat in previous ten years, 429,076 qrs.; average price of wheat, 65s. 10d. Robert Colling died, March 7. Arthur Young died, April 12. *Farmer's Magazine* commenced. Dreadful hailstorm devastated North Essex, July 30. 1821—A dreadful hailstorm in Cheshire, June 20. Population of England and Wales, 11,261,437; of Scotland, 2,093,456. 1822—142,048 head of cattle sold at Smithfield. A scarcity of food in Ireland. Dreadful hailstorm in Middlesex, May 25. 1823—Dr. Edmd. Cartwright died, aged 80, October 30. 1824—Dreadful hailstorm, May 22, in Somersetshire; another, causing great devastation in Herts and Essex, July 14; 3487 acres of corn destroyed or materially damaged. 1826—A remarkable hailstorm in Hertfordshire, June 27. 1828—Albert Thaer died, October 1. London Corn Exchange opened, June. Remarkable hailstorm near Gravesend, September 12. Sir James E. Smith died. 1829—Sir H. Davy died, May 29. Remarkable hailstorm at Dover, July 14. 1830—Average import of wheat, &c., 634,762 qrs.; average price of wheat, 64s. 3d. *British Farmer's Magazine* commenced. Remarkable hailstorm in Norfolk, June 25. 1831—A scarcity of food in Ireland. Remarkable hailstorm in Suffolk, July 14. Population of England and Wales, 13,897,187; of Scotland, 2,365,114; of Ireland, 7,767,401. 1832—166,224 head of cattle sold at Smithfield. John Ellman died, November 22. Baron Cuvier died, May, aged 63. 1834 Remarkable hailstorm in Essex, July 8. 1835—Sir John Sinclair died, Dec. 20, George Sinclair died. 172,919 beasts sold at Smithfield. 1836—Charles Colling died, Jan. 15. Rev. Henry Berry died, August 24. 1838—Royal Agricultural Society instituted. 1839—Meeting Roy. Ag. Soc. at Oxford, July 17. Wooden paving introduced in London. 1840—Average import of wheat, &c., 908,118 qrs.; average price of wheat, 66s. 4d. Meeting Royal Ag. Soc. at Cambridge, July. Professorship of Agriculture founded at Oxford. Farmers' Insurance founded. 180,041 Beasts sold at Smithfield. 1841—Great inundation at Brentford, Jan. 16, Roy. Ag. Soc. of Ireland instituted. Meeting Roy. Ag. Soc. at Liverpool, July 22. "Farmer's Almanac" commenced. Population of England and Wales, 14,995,508; Scotland, 2,620,610. 1842—Meeting Royal Agricultural Society at Bristol, July 13. Guano first introduced into England. Dreadful hailstorms in Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, causing an enormous destruction of the crops, in July and August. 1843—Meeting Roy. Ag. Soc. at Derby, July. Two inches' depth of rain fell August 24. The Rev. W. L. Rham died Oct. 31. J. C. Loudon died Dec. 14. 188,268 beasts sold at Smithfield. 1844—Meeting Roy. Ag. Soc. at Southampton, July 25. The London Cattle Insurance Society founded. 1845—J. Ellis, of Barming, died Feb. 9. M. A. Gilbert died, April 26. Henry Boys died, May 21. Meet. of Roy. Ag. Soc. at Shrewsbury, July 15. Lord Spencer died Oct. 1. 1846—Henry Handley died, June 29. Corn-law Act passed June 26. Meeting Roy. Ag. Soc. at New, castle, July 14. Dreadful thunder and hail storms, Aug. 1. 1847—General failure of the potato crop. Great scarcity of food. Famine in Ireland. Average prices of wheat, last week in May, 102s. 5d. Corn duties suspended, July. Meeting Roy. Ag. Soc. at Northampton, July 20. Navigation laws suspended for the importation of corn. Great reduction in the price of corn. Average price of wheat, in week ending 18th of September, 49s. 6d. 1848—Meeting Roy. Ag. Soc. at York, July 11. 1849—Corn admitted at a nominal duty of 1s., Feb. 1. General agricultural distress. Meeting of Roy. Ag. Soc. at Norwich, July 17. Prices of corn very low. 4,835,280 qrs. of wheat and flour imported. Average price per qr. for week ending Dec. 29, wheat, 39s. 4d.; bailey, 25s. 9d.; oats, 15s. 6d. 1850—J. Smith, of Deanston, died, June 10. Meeting of Royal Ag. Soc. at Exeter, July 16. Average price of wheat week ending Dec. 28, 38s. 10d. 1851—Meeting of the Royal Ag. Society at Windsor, July 15.

HINTS FOR FARMING.

(From the Farmer's Calendar, January, 1852.)

THE farmer will do well, as he sits by his fire-side on a winter's evening, if he now and then reconsiders the mode in which his farm-yard dung is preparing. Is there any drainage from it?—Do the eaves-troughs need looking to?—Is the stable-dung laying in heaps around the door?—Is the dung of different animals mixed together?—Is their quality carefully regarded, their composition considered? This last question was carefully considered by M. Bousingault, a celebrated French farmer and chemist, in connection with the nitrogen which they contain. He published a table indicating the quantities of each kind of manure required to replace 100 parts of good farm-yard manure, from which he concludes that to produce the same effect there must be used (*Quart. Jour. Agri.*, 1848, p. 377)—

18½ parts of the excrements of the goat.
36 do. sheep
54 do. horse, and urine mixed
63½ do. do. of the pig
73 do. of the solid excrements of the horse
97½ do. of the mixed excrements of the cow
125 do. of the solid do.

The matters of urine of domestic animals, according to their greatest riches, may, according to M. Giradin, be thus classed:—

	Solid.	Azotised.	Saline.
Of the	Horse	Ox	Horse
,,	Ox	Man	Cow
,,	Cow	Horse	Ox
,,	Man	Cow	Pig
,,	Pig	Goat	Man
,,	Goat	Pig	Goat

The different plants which the stock of a farm consume when in a state of nature of course influence the composition of their manure. It has been calculated that—

The cow eats	276 plants,	and rejects	218
The goat ,,	449	,,	126
The sheep ,,	387	,,	141
The horse ,,	262	,,	212
The hog ,,	72	,,	271

Give your sheep and cattle rock or other common salt in their troughs; [illegible] keep a lump always in your horses' [illegible] mangers. The improved [illegible] health of the live stock will well reward your care in this respect; remember too, that regular good feeding is better than irregular profusion: attend also to their cleanliness and warmth; filth and cold are much more prejudicial to all live stock, and much more materially retard their fattening, than the farmer commonly imagines.

Ewes for early spring now begin to lamb, prepare the yard for them: cabbages are now very valuable food for them; they are not only come-at-able in all weathers, even in deep snows, and yield much milk, but they never freeze like turnips. Look to, and mix the manure of your farm-yard; do not let the horse litter remain in heaps at the stable door, but spread it with that of other stock; see that no liquid manures are running to waste. All corn generally sells well at this period, and frost, too, rather improves the sample. The plough should in open weather be kept at work on suitable soils.

Land intended for peas, vetches, barley, and oats should not be ploughed; and, during the month, these crops may be sown on dry ground: in the south of England those thus early sown will generally prove the best. The quantity of seed, however, sown at this period may be reduced one-third in quantity below what would be necessary three months hence. The reduced seed sowing system is, we rejoice to say, evidently advancing with rapid strides, by the example and exertions of Mr. Hewitt Davis.

Manure may be carted, especially on to grass-lands, in frosty weather; and this is a good time, when the roads are hard, to carry all sorts of artificial manure; the Essex farmers are still busy with their chalk and their sprats; those of Devon with the calcareous sea sand. This too is a good time to mix lime and salt for dressing spring corn; two bushels of lime to one bushel of salt—mix dry and protect from wet. There are few cheap fertilizing mixtures more powerful than this, at the rate of from forty to sixty bushels per acre; apply it broadcast, either by hand or shovel, in March and April. Cart also pond mud and ditch scrapings, remains of old banks &c; all these are very powerfully enriched as fertilizers at a small expense, by being mixed with a bushel of salt or lime, or both, to a cubic yard of earth. The nature of the mud of ponds and rivers is seldom carefully ascertained.

MAXIMS OF WISDOM.

BY DR. FRANKLIN.

SLOTH, like rust, consumes faster than labour wears, while the used key is always bright.

Dost thou love life? Then do not squander time, for that is the stuff life is made of.

The sleeping fox catches no poultry.

He that riseth late must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at night.

Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.

There are no gains without pains.

At the working-man's house, hunger looks in, but never enters.

Plough deep while sluggards sleep, and you shall have corn to sell or keep.

One to-day is worth two to-morrows.

Handle your tools without mittens—a cat in gloves catches no mice.

He that by the plough would thrive, himself must either hold or drive.

The eye of a master will do more work than both his hands. Not to oversee workmen is to leave them your purse open.

A little neglect can do a great mischief—for want of a nail the shoe was lost, for the want of a shoe the horse was lost, for the want of a horse the rider was lost.

A fat kitchen makes a lean will.

If you would be rich, think of saving as well as getting.

What maintains one vice would bring up two children.

Beware of little expenses—a small leak will sink a great ship.

If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some—for he that goes borrowing goes sorrowing.

Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy.

Pride breakfasted with plenty, dined with poverty, and supped with infamy.

Lying rides on death's back.

It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright.

Creditors have better memories than debtors.

For age and want save what you may.

No morning's sun lasts the whole day.

Rather go to bed supperless than rise in debt.

STATISTICS OF THE GRAND STAND AT EPSOM.—To furnish the refreshment saloon, the Grand Stand has in store two thousand four hundred tumblers, one thousand two hundred wine glasses, three thousand plates and dishes, and several of the most elegant vases we have seen out of the Glass Palace, decorated with artificial flowers. An exciting odour of cookery meets us in our descent. Rows of spits are turning rows of joints before blazing walls of fire. Cooks are trussing fowls; confectioners are making jellies; kitchen-maids are plucking pigeons; huge crates of boiled tongues are being garnished on dishes. One hundred and thirty legs of lamb, sixty-five saddles of lamb, and one hundred and thirty shoulders of lamb: in short, a whole flock of sixty-five lambs have to be roasted, and dished, and garnished, by the Derby Day. Twenty rounds of beef, four hundred lobsters, one hundred and fifty tongues, twenty fillets of veal, one hundred surloins of beef, five hundred spring chickens, three hundred and fifty pigeon-pies; a countless number of quartern loaves, and an incredible quantity of ham, have to be cut up into sandwiches; eight hundred eggs have got to be boiled for the pigeon pies and salads. The forests of lettuces, the acres of cress, and beds of radishes, which will have to be chopped up; the gallons of "dressing" that will have to be poured out and converted into salads for the insatiable Derby Day, will be best understood by a memorandum from the chief of that department to the *chef-de-cuisine*, which happened, accidentally, to fall under our notice: "Pray don't forget a large tub and a birch broom for mixing the salad!" We are preparing to ascend, when we hear the familiar sound of a printing-machine. Are we deceived? O, no! The Grand Stand is like the kingdom of China—self-supporting, self-sustaining. It scorns foreign aid; even to the printing of the racing lists. This is the source of the innumerable cards with which hawkers persecute the sporting world on its way to the Derby, from the Elephant and Castle to the Grand Stand. "Dorling's list; Dorling's correct list; with the names of the horses, and colours of the riders."—*Dickens' Household Words.*

THE PLOUGHMAN.—The feeding and management of cart horses is an important portion of the ploughman's duty. The chief points to be attended to have been lately noticed (Tran. H. S., 1850, p. 386). The ploughman should remember that the horse suffers from working too long without food; he should rest for food at least twice during the day. The stomach of the horse is small; it cannot therefore contain food enough to enable it to work all day without renewed food or rest. "Horses bred on the farm are commonly," remarks Mr. J. Gibson, of Woolmer, "more hardy, easier kept, and less liable to disease than those brought from a distance." "I consider," says Mr. Black, of Dalkeith, "that it is of the greatest importance to keep farm horses in good condition, or rather fat; weight is always advantageous in slow work, indeed weight is power in the heavy draught. In selecting a hunting horse the first point to be looked at is his hind quarters, to see if he has muscle enough to propel him over the fences; in a roadster, his feet, fore legs, and shoulder; but in selecting a cart horse the back ribs are the first points to be examined, for unless they are high and well back towards his haunch bones, he will never be easily kept or endure much fatigue." The essentials to health are regular feeding, good water, cleanliness, stable ventilation, and good grooming. At no time when in a state of profuse perspiration ought a horse to be allowed to drink cold water, or to stand exposed to the inclemency of the weather; and when they have been exposed to wet weather, they ought to be carefully rubbed down, and a covering thrown over their loins. Stewed food is much used in Scotland. "From the middle of October till the end of May," says Mr. Gibson, "my horses get one feed of stewed food, and two feeds of [illegible] oats daily, with the best oat or wheat straw for fodder. The stewed food used is, well washed Swedish turnips and potatoes, in equal proportions, mixed with sifted wheat chaff. Turnips alone do not answer so well without potatoes. At 5 o'clock A.M. cart horses get 6 lbs. of bruised oats; at noon the same quantity; at half-past 7 P.M. 47 lbs. of stewed food (it takes 62 lbs. of unstewed food to produce 47 lbs. of stewed); to each feed of stewed food is added 4 oz. of common salt, and mixed up with a ¼ bushel of wheat chaff (more chaff is too laxative). Each horse consumes from 14 to 18 lbs. of fodder per day, besides the quantity required for litter. In spring bruised oats and beans are substituted for oats; from June till October they get cut grass and tares, and about 7 lbs. of oats daily. The yearly expense per horse is—

	£	s.	d.
Oats, 10⅔ qrs. at 17s.	£9	0	1
145 stones of straw, at 4d.	2	8	4
58 cwt. of potatoes, at 1s. 6d.	4	7	0
58 cwt. of turnips, at 9d.	2	3	6
58 lbs. of salt	0	1	8
52 bushels of wheat chaff	0	4	4
22 weeks on cut grass, at 9d. per day	5	15	0
	£24	0	11

The expense of steaming the food is ½d. per day for each horse, including the coals. 260 stones of straw is needed for litter for each horse per annum. Mr. Binnie, of Seton Mains, much prefers the black Tartarian oat for horses, as from its peculiar formation the horse is obliged to masticate it thoroughly."

THE FILIBUSTERS OR FLIBUSTERS.—This word has been lately often used to denote the adventurers that have taken it upon themselves to Free Cuba from the Spanish yoke. It may be of some interest to know what the meaning and derivation of the word is, and when and how it first came into use. The origin of the word is connected with an interesting episode in South American history, and the reviving of this appellation shows that similar events will constantly occur both in the history of individuals and in that of nations. The word cannot be found in any English Dictionary, although it is of genuine Teuto-gothic origin—namely it comes from the English word "fly-boat," a species of a two-masted, fast-sailing craft, of not more than 100 tons burden, which was used in the middle of the 17th century by French and English sea rovers, who infested the West Indies, and had their principal seats in San Domingo and Jamaica. This class of boats or yachts is called in the different language as follows:—

English	Fly-boat
Dutch	Vlyboot
French	Flibot
German	Flieboot
Spanish	Flibote or filibote.

The persons that used this kind of craft for the purpose of roving the sea and waging war at their own expense, or rather at the expense of others, are called in the different languages as follows. In

English	Free-booter
German	Freibeuter
Swedish	Fry-bytere
Danish	Fry-bytter
Dutch	Frybuiter
French	Flibuistier
Spanish	Flibuster or fili-buster.

—*Boston Transcript.*

STATISTICS OF EATING AND DRINKING AT THE EXHIBITION.—We have received the following statistics of the quantities of eatables and drinkables consumed in Mr. Younghusband's refreshment courts from the opening to the closing of the Exhibition:—

Bread	24,536	quarterns.
Coffee	9,181	lbs.
Chocolate	3,783	,,
Pound cakes	28,828	,,
Savoy do.	20,415	,,
Italiens	2,197	,,
Biscuits	33,722	,,
Bath buns	311,731	,,
Plain do.	460,657	,,
Banbury cakes	34,070	,,
Cottage loaves	57,528	,,
French rolls	7,617	,,
Threepenny lb. cakes	36,950	,,
Pickles	1,046	gallons
Milk	17,257	quarts
Cream	14,047	,,
Ice	180	tons
Meat	113	,,
Ham	19	,,
Potatoes	30	,,
Salt	16	,,

The soda water, lemonade, and ginger beer were supplied by the original contractors, Messrs. Schweppe and Company, to Mr. Younghusband in the following proportions:—

Soda water	40,869
Lemonade	130,698
Ginger beer	365,050
Total	536,617

Several tinmen were tried at Stafford, before Mr Justice Erle and a Special Jury, for a conspiracy to raise wages. It appears that a latent dissatisfaction existed in the manufactory of Mr. Edward Perry, of Wolverampton, with respect to the prices paid for tin-work. Accordingly, the National Association of United Trades for the Protection of Labour sent down delegates to talk the matter over with Mr. Perry. He declared he knew of no differences. But as the delegates intimated that he had better consider the subject, since they had power to array the operatives against any master in England, he consented. Negotiations went on from the 8th of April until July, 1850; and then Mr. Perry, having got contracts from his men, refused to treat any longer; telling them that he would not allow the interference of third parties. The consequence was, that means were taken by the delegates to get the men from the manufactory, and they succeeded. The men left the factory by degrees; so that at length Mr. Perry was obliged to placard the streets to get others. From the evidence it was clear that the men had combined or conspired; but it also came out that the masters had held meetings and were acting together. In summing up the evidence, which was very long, Mr. Justice Earl said, "with regard to the law, nothing could be more clearly established than that the workmen were at liberty, while free from engagements, to enter or not into employment as they pleased, and had a right to agree among themselves to say, 'We will not go into any employment unless we get certain wages.' One workman perfectly free from any engagement might say, 'I will not go into employ unless I have a certain rate of wages'; or all such workmen might agree that, as ablebodied workmen, they would not take employment unless the employer gave a certain rate. But it would be most dangerous if they were to extend that doctrine to that which was charged in this indictment, or if they were to suppose that workmen who thought that a certain rate of wages was not sufficient had a right to combine in order to induce men in the employ of their masters to leave their employment for the purpose of compelling their masters to raise their wages." The Jury found a verdict of "Guilty" on all the counts, twenty in number, except those which charged violence, threats, and intimidation. Subsequently, eight of the same men were tried and found guilty on all the counts of a similar indictment, and especially of attempting to force a book of prices upon the "nonconforming" masters. Mr. Justice Erle observed in his summary of the case, that he thought the Messrs. Perry had acted very well: but he also said that the book of prices proposed by the men seemed fair and reasonable, and that as Mr. Robinson, the Mayor of Wolverhampton, had offered to mediate, it might perhaps have been better had the Messrs. Perry availed themselves of that offer.

A French priest writes to the papers of this morning, to tell us of the loss of his pocket-book, between the Old Bailey and Lincoln's-Inn-fields, while on a visit to London, to see the Exhibition. At the latter place he represented his loss to a policeman, despairing of ever seeing his pocket-book again. Next morning, however, the policeman called at the Frenchman's hotel, accompanied him to the police-office, and he received his pocket-book intact, to his extreme surprise; and he writes from St. Malo, signing "Toquet, prêtre de St. Malo," on the 29th September, to express publicly his admiration of the wisdom which presides over the maintenance of order in our immense city.

SOUTHEY ON WOOL.—Mr. Southey, the eminent wool broker, has published a statement of "The Rise, Progress, and Present State of Colonial Sheep and Wools," in continuation of his former work, which came down to 1846. It includes statistical sketches of the wool-producing colonies, and various other matters of importance and interest connected with the wool trade. We scarcely need add, for those who are acquainted with Mr. Southey's works, that this is compiled with great care and discrimination, and omits nothing relative to the subject that is worthy of being known and remembered.—*Economist, November 15.*

LAND SALES.

AT eleven o'clock of Thursday, the 25th March, the following town, suburban, and country lots of land, will be offered for sale by public auction, at the several places hereunder mentioned, and at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. Deposit 10 per cent.

At the Police Office, Goulburn.

TOWN LOTS.

GOULBURN.—1-12. 2 roods each, county of Argyle, parish of Goulburn, Nos. 15—20 of section 31, and 16—21 of section 33. 13. 32½ perches, same place, No. 20 of section 57. 14. 30½ perches, same place, No. 21 of section 57. 15. 1 rood, same place, No. 22 of section 57. 16 1 rood and 2 perches, same place, No. 23 of section 57. 17. 1 rood and 12½ perches, same place, No. 24 of section 57. 18. 1 rood and 22½ perches, same place, No. 25 of section 57. 19. 1 rood and 32½ perches, same place, No. 26 of section 57. 20-24. 1 rood and 24 perches each, same place, Nos. 27—31 of section 57. 25, 26. 2 roods each, same place, No. 26 of section 42, 13 of section 15. Upset price £8 per acre.

COUNTRY LOTS.

ARGYLE.—27, 28. 30 acres each, near Nerrimungo Creek. 29. 30 acres, at Spring Flat, near the Middle Arm Creek, head of Wooroondooronbidgee Creek. Upset price £1 per acre.

At the Police Office, Bathurst.

PEEL.—1—5. 1 acre each, county of Roxburgh, parish of Peel, Nos. 1—5 of section 6. Upset price £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

ROXBURGH.—6, 7. 1 acre and 3 roods each, parish of Peel, village of Peel, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 7. Upset price £4 per acre. 8. 5 acres, 1 rood, and 12 perches, same place, No. 14. 9—12. 5 acres each, same place, Nos. 15—18. Upset price £2 10s. per acre. 13. 3 acres and 2 roods, same place, No. 19. Upset price £3 per acre. 14. 7 acres, 3 roods, and 8 perches, same place, No. 20. Upset price £2 10s. per acre.

At the Police Office, Bennelong.

TOWN LOTS.

MURRINGO.—1. 2 roods and 16 perches, county of Monteagle, parish of Murringo, No. 3 of section 10. 2. 1 acre and 8 perches, same place, No. 4 of section 10. Upset price £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

MONTEAGLE.—3. 1 acre and 10 perches, parish of Murringo, village of Murringo, No. 1 of section 33. 4. 1 acre, 1 rood, and 25 perches, same place, No. 2 of section 33. 5. 1 acre, 2 roods, and 10 perches, same place, No. 3 of section 33. 6. 1 acre and 3 roods, same place, No. 4 of section 33. 7. 1 acre, 3 roods, and 10 perches, same place, No. 5 of section 33. 8, 9. 1 acre and 3 roods each, same place, Nos. 6 and 7 of section 33. 10. 1 acre, 3 roods, and 25 perches, same place, No. 8 of section 33. 11. 2 acres and 30 perches, same place, No. 9 of section 33. 12. 2 acres, 1 rood, and 25 perches, same place, No. 10 of section 33. Upset price £4 per acre.

MORETON BAY.—LAND SALE.

AT eleven o'clock of Wednesday, the 17th March, the following town lots of land will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Police Office, Brisbane, Moreton Bay, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. Deposit 10 per cent.

At the Police Office, Brisbane.

TOWN LOTS.

BRISBANE.—1. 36 perches, county of Stanley, parish of North Brisbane, No. 1 of section 51: on this allotment is situated a brick verandah four roomed cottage, with detached kitchen, the value of which is estimated at £70. Upset price £100 per acre, exclusive of £70 for building. 2—4. 36 perches each, same place, Nos. 2—4 of section 51. 5. 29 perches, same place, No. 5 of section 51. 6. 1 rood and 12 perches, same place, No. 6 of section 51. 7. 1 rood, same place, No. 7 of section 51. 8. 1 rood and 1 perch, same place, No. 8 of section 51. 9—15. 36 perches each, same place, Nos. 9—15 of section 51. Upset price £100 per acre.

SYDNEY PRICE CURRENT.

BEER, &c.

		£	s.	d.
Ale	Allsop's No. 3 hhd.	No stock.		
	Bass's ,, ,,	,,		
	Other brands	,,		
	Byass's, doz. 11s. to	0	11	0
	Marzetti's, ,, 11s. to	0	12	0
	Dunbar's, ,,	0	11	0
	Bryants & Davis	0	11	0
Porter	Byass's ,, 11s. to	0	12	0
	Marzetti's, ,, 11s. to	0	12	0
	Dunbar's, ,,	0	11	0
	Other brands	0	10	0
	Taylor's, hhd. £5 5s. to	5	10	0
	Truman's, ,, £5 to	5	10	0
	Other brands	5	0	0

SPIRITS, &c.

		£	s.	d.
Brandy	Hennessy's, dk. gal. 5s 6d to	0	5	9
	Martel's, ,, 5s. 9d. to	0	6	0
	,, pale	0	5	6
Geneva	(Dutch pf.) 14 to 16 u.p. 11s. to		12	0
Rum	B.P. 10 o.p. 2s. 6d. to	0	3	0
	E.I., 30 o.p. 2s. 9d. to	0	3	0
Whiskey	11 o. p.	Dull.		

WINES, &c.

		£	s.	d.
Champagne	dozen	1	15	0
Claret	,,	1	0	0
Marsala	Ingham's, pipe	17	0	0
	Woodhouse's ,,	17	0	0
Port	dozen	1	10	0
	Hunt's ◇ gallon 4s. 9d. to	0	5	0
	Sandeman's ,, 4s. 6d. to	0	5	0
Sherry	,, 4s. to	0	8	0
,,	26s. to	1	10	0
Tarragona	gallon, 2s. 3d.	0	2	6
Teneriffe	,, 2s. 3d. to	0	2	6

FRUITS, &c.

		£	s.	d.
Almonds	Jordan lb.	0	1	2
Apples	Dried	0	0	4
Figs	Eleme 6d. to	0	0	7
Currants	Patras 3d. to	0	0	3½
Fruit	Bottled .. doz 12s to	0	14	0
Nuts	Barcelona lb. 6d. to	0	0	7
Raisins	Muscatels ,,	0	0	6
	Eleme ,, 3d. to	0	0	3½

METALS, &c.

		£	s.	d.
Copper	Sheathing nails, lb.	Dull.		
	,, ,, plates, ,,	,,		
Iron	Bar & bolt cwt. (dull) 5s. to	0	8	0
	Boiler plates, ,, 11s. to	0	12	0
	Hoops, sizes, ,,	0	10	0
	Nailrod	0	9	0
	Pigs, No. 1. Scotch	3	10	0
Lead	Pipe	24	0	0
	Sheet £20 to	22	0	0
Sheathing metal	Muntz's, lb.	Dull.		
Tin	Block ,, 10d. to	0	1	0
	Plates, charcoal IC. box; ,, ,, IX. ,,; ,, ,, IXX. ,, } £2 5s. to	2	8	0
Zinc	Rolled ton	30	0	0

OILS, PAINTS, &c.

		£	s.	d.
Oil	Black, tun	24	0	0
	Butts, Gordon's	0	0	0
	Castor, E.I., quarts	0	16	0
	Cocoanut ton	23	0	0
	Linseed boil. gal. 4s. 3d. to	0	4	6
	,, raw, ,, 4s. 3d. to	0	4	6
	Olive, in jars	0	7	0
	,, pints dozen	0	10	0
	Sperm ton D.P.	65	0	0
Paints	Black	Nominal.		
	Green	,,		
	Red	,,		
	White	,,		
	Yellow	,,		
Pitch	Stockholm	1	5	0
Rosin	America barrel	0	16	0
Tar	Stockholm ,,	1	5	0
Turps	English, drums, gal. 3s 6d to	0	4	0
Varnish	Noble and Roll's Invoice	Nominal		
Whiting	in casks, ton	2	10	0

EASTERN PRODUCE.

		£	s.	d.
Arrowroot	Manila	56	0	0
Cigars	Manila 2a, M	2	15	0
	,, 3a, ,, £2 1s. to	2	2	0
Coffee	Java cwt.	2	6	0
	Manila ,,	2	12	0
Cordage	Coir ton	25	0	0
	,, warps ,,			
	Manila ,,	50	0	0
Pepper	Black 3½d. to	0	0	4
Pimento	cwt.	2	2	0
Rice	Java per cwt.	0	5	0
	Patna, bag 15s to	0	16	0
Sago	Pearl cwt	1	8	0
Sugar	China, brown ton	16	0	0
	,, white ,,	21	0	0
	Java, brown ,,	20	0	0
	,, white ,,	25	0	0
	Manila pampanga 17s 6d. to	0	18	0
	Taal, ,, 17s. 6d. to	0	18	0
	Zebu, ,, 16s. 0d. to	0	17	0
Tea	Congou, chest £3 10s. to	5	0	0
	Hysonskin £3 to	4	5	0

SUNDRIES.

		£	s.	d.
Anchors	sizes cwt. 32s. to	2	2	0
Bags	3 bushel, hemp 12s. to	0	13	0
	,, tow	0	0	0
	Gunnies 5d. to	0	0	6
Barley	V. D. Land	0	0	0
Beef	Colonial Irving's	3	10	0
Blue	Colman's, cwt. No 1	4	11	0
Candles	Sperm, lb.	0	2	3
	Stearine 1s. 1d to	0	1	2
Canvas	Scotch bd. No. 1, yd	0	1	0
Cheese	English lb.	0	1	6
	Colonial ,,	0	0	0
Cordage	English, Frost's, ton	40	0	0
Epsom Salts	8s. to	0	10	0
Fish	Herrings, red, tins, doz 2s. 3d. to	0	2	6
	,, white ½ bar	1	5	0
Flax	New Zealand, ton	0	0	0
Flour	V.D.L., firsts £12 to	13	0	0
	Colonial £12 to	13	0	0
Ginger	Bleached W.I. cwt. £ to	7	0	0
	Brown ,, ,, £3 4s. to	4	4	0
	,, E.I. ,, ,,	2	2	0
Glass	Crown, box 14s. to	0	16	0
Hams	York, lb	0	1	4
Hops	East Kent 10d. to	0	1	0
Isinglass	book 4s. to	0	5	0
Liquorice	11d. to	0	1	0
Mustards	lbs., dozen Colman's	0	14	0
	¼, ,,	0	8	0
Nails	Ewbank's patent, cwt; Horse; Hurdle; Spikes	Dull.		
Nitre	E.I.	1	5	0
Oakum	Pressed	1	8	0
Oars	Ash foot	0	0	9
Oatmeal	Colonial cwt.	1	4	0
Oats	V. D. Land .. bushel	0	0	0
Pearl Barley	cwt.	1	4	0
Peas	Split bushel	0	7	0
Pickles	Pints, dozen 9s. to	0	10	0
	Quarts ,, 12s. to	0	14	0
Pipes	Sm. bowls gross	0	1	6
Pork	Irish barrel £4 5s. to	4	10	0
	Colonial ,,	0	0	0
Quicksilver		Dull.		
Salt	Coarse Liverpool £3 7s 6d to	3	15	0
	Fine stoved	5	0	0
	Rock £3 5s. to	3	10	0
	St. Ubes	Nominal.		
Skins	Kangaroo doz.	Wanted.		
Slates	Countess M	7	10	0
	Duchess ,, £11 to	12	0	0
Soap	Colonial ton £20 to	22	0	0
	Liverpool ,,	None.		
Soda Ash	53 ⅌ ct.	0	12	0
	Carbon, cwt.	1	4	0
	Crystals, ,, 8s. to	0	9	0
Starch	Colman's & Lescher's	0	0	4
	Colonial	0	0	0
Sugar	Pieces, No, 1. col. ton	26	0	0
	Refined ,,	38	0	0
	,, for export	38	0	0
Timber	Battens, 9 x 3 foot 4d. to	0	0	4
Tobacco	Barret's, lb., bond, to	0	2	0
	,, Kerr's ,,	0	1	9
	Keg ,,	0	1	6
Tumblers	Cut, Prince's pattern	0	5	0
	Moulded	0	5	0
Twine	Seaming	0	1	0
	Shop doz.	1	0	0
Vinegar	Burnett's, gallon 1s. 6d. to	0	1	8
	Champion's ,, 1s. 6d. to	0	1	8
Whale-line	English, ton	Dull.		
	Manila, ,,	60	0	0
Wheat	V. D. Land, bushel 5s. 6d. to	0	5	9
Wool-bagging	27 in., yard	0	0	5
Wool-lashing	New Zealand	22	0	0
Woolpacks	9½lb. to 10 lb.	Nominal.		

PRODUCERS' ADVANCE AND AGENCY COMPANY.

IN consequence of the recent change in the policy of the Banks, and the existing mercantile inadequacy to purchase the exportable productions of the colony, by which a material decline has occurred in the prices of gold, wool, and tallow, and a still further depreciation, if not arrested by the formation of a competent institution such as is above denoted, may be expected; it is proposed by means of the Producers' Advance and Agency Company, to combine into a general fund the fragmentary acquisitions, hitherto dispersed and unfruitful, of miners, graziers, and other numerous small capitalists, so as to afford them both an investment for their moneys, and an accommodation in the disposal of their commodities. An opportunity is thus presented of placing their interests on a less dependent footing, and of enabling them to participate in the profits arising from the transaction of their own business, to which the merchants are confessedly unequal in their present exigency.

The capital stock of the Company will consist in the first instance of 10,000 shares of £10 each; but will be capable of extension to any expedient amount.

The Company will also receive on deposit for specified periods such sums as may be offered, and will allow thereon a corresponding rate of interest.

The capital, and such portions of the deposits as are not repayable within nine months, will be employed in buying gold, and in making advances on gold, wool, and tallow, and other exports of defined value, to the extent of two-thirds; such produce being hypothecated to the Company, and consigned for sale by its English Agents.

The Company will, by its constitution, be restrained from issuing notes and bills payable; but may, when thought advantageous, negotiate bills receivable in certain cases, and bills of exchange drawn against produce.

It will likewise be restrained from lending money on bills or mortgages, or in any way or for any purpose other than as already stated, and with the view of facilitating the conversion of the products of the colony into money; and it will not in any way interfere with the legitimate business of banking.

By these restrictions its operations will be rendered perfectly safe.

Persons desiring shares are invited to address applications post-paid to the Provisional Secretary in such form as annexed. Respecting the names of applicants complete secrecy will be maintained until a sufficient number shall have been received, when they will be called together to appoint a Committee of Management.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Provisional Secretary.

— March, 1852.

Sir,—I request that you will place my name, on the list of the subscribers for — shares of the capital stock of the Producers' Advance and Agency Company.

Mr. Archibald Campbell, 4, Horbury Terrace, Sydney. (Name)______ (Address)______

5787

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a special general meeting of the proprietors of the Australian General Assurance Company will be held at the Office, George-street, on Wednesday, the 7th April, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Director in the room of Alexander Campbell, Esq., resigned. Candidates for the office are required, by the 47th clause of the Deed of Settlement, to give notice in writing to the Board, at least fourteen days previous to the day of election, of their willingness to act as Director in the event of being duly elected.

JOHN D. GIBSON,
Secretary.

Sydney, March 4, 1852. 5292

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, George-street.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of this Company grant Policies, in triplicate, on produce from Sydney to Great Britain, payable, in case of loss, in London, at the following rates of premium, viz.:—

Wool, average payable on every bale as if separately insured, 2¼ Guineas per cent.

Tallow, Oil, and other goods free from particular average, 1¾ Guineas per cent.

Gold Dust, 1½ Guineas per cent.

With the usual allowance of 5 per cent. brokerage, and an additional allowance of 10 per cent. discount.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.

Sydney, November 26. 10770

LIST of Subscriptions towards the erection of a School-house at St. Peter's, Cook's River Road:—

	£	s.
Colonial Government, at the recommendation of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sydney	50	0
Miss Campbell	10	0
Mr. John Campbell	10	0
R. Campbell, M.C.	2	2
J. F. Josephson	10	0
A. B. Spark	5	0
F. J. King	5	0
Thomas Barker	5	0
T. W. Smart, M.C.	5	0
Thomas Hyndes	5	5
T. C. Briellat	5	5
Archd. Mitchell	5	0
M. Metcalf	2	0
H. Mace	5	0
R. M. Robey	5	0
T. Chalder	2	2
Rev. Dr. Steele	2	2
Mr. F. W. Unwin	2	2
Charles Kemp	2	2
John Fairfax	2	2
T. W. Smith	2	2
G. J. Rogers	2	2
G. W. Allen	1	1
P. Thomson	1	1
George Hill	1	1
Thomas Smidmore	1	1
G. Chisholm	1	1
T. Taylor	1	1
W. M. Clark	1	1
Mrs. Reibey	1	1
Mr. Gannon	0	10
Mrs. Gannon	0	10
	£153	14

Further subscriptions will be thankfully received by the

Rev. Dr. STEELE, Minister.
A. B. SPARK, } Church-
5885 J. F. JOSEPHSON, } wardens.

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

SABBATH SCHOOLS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A SUPPLY of Bibles and Testaments has just been received for gratuitous distribution among Sabbath Schools of the colony.

Applications for grants to be made by letter (post paid) addressed to the Secretary, Miller's Point, Sydney, on or before the 30th March next, stating—

When the School was established?
Where it is situated?
Distinguished by any name? or connected with any Religious body?
What has been the average number of children attending during the last three months?
What number of Bibles and Testaments are required for immediate use?
How they are to be forwarded?

It is respectfully intimated to applicants and to the public generally, that while these Bibles and Testaments are given gratuitously, subscriptions and donations of any amount will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, G. W. Allen, Esq.; or by

JAMES COMRIE, Secretary.
Miller's Point, Sydney.
February 26. 5564

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

Established by Act of Parliament, 1824.

CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned is the duly empowered Agent of the above Company, and will receive applications for Insurances, and issue Policies on the lives of persons residing in New South Wales.

GEORGE WERE.

Office, Circular Wharf, Sydney. 9300

SYDNEY BRANCH.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned issue Policies at the reduced rates of premium.

THACKER AND CO.,
541, George-street.

433

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chairman, T. W. Smart, Esq.,
Deputy Chairman, Charles Kemp, Esq.
DIRECTORS
Thomas Agars, Esq. | R. M. Robey, Esq.
Thos. Holt, jun., Esq. | W. R. Scott, Esq.
Surveyor, James Hume, Esq.
Secretary, George King, Esq.

The Directors of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company call the attention of the public to the following reduced Scale of their Rates of Premium:—

SECTION A.—Slated buildings, 6s. to 12s. per cent.

SECTION B.—Shingled buildings, 8s. to 18s. per cent.

SECTION C.—Weather-boarded buildings, 15s. to 30s. per cent.

FIFTY PER CENT. of the Premium will be returned on the renewal, for twelve months, on all *yearly* policies, SO THAT THE ACTUAL *cost of Insurance will be* ONE-HALF *only of the above rates*.

This Company is established upon the principles of the Saxe Gotha Company, which is one of the leading and the most popular Fire Insurance Company in Germany, and which established, on the occasion of the great fire in Hamburg, the soundness of its principles.—The Saxe Gotha Company then paid *all losses in full* without inconvenience to its members, whereas many Joint Stock Companies, *with apparently large capitals, had to compound.*

All parties desirous of insuring in this Company may satisfy themselves by previous inspection of the register book as to the ability of members to make good the amount of their respective contributions, an advantage which they do not possess with regard to an ABSENT UNKNOWN PROPRIETARY.

Application for Insurance to be made to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 397, Pitt-street.

GEORGE KING, Secretary.

☞ N.B.—In case of fire, parties are requested to give notice to Mr. T. J. Bown, Engineer, No. 286, George-street, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, in whose premises the engine is kept. 589

COLONIAL ROOMS.

454, CHARING-CROSS, EAST, LONDON
(*Four doors from Trafalgar Square.*)

THE COLONIAL ROOMS are intended to afford a place of rendezvous for parties who take an interest in any of the Colonial Dependencies of Great Britain. They will be a continuation of the Australasian Rooms established in 1839. The reviving importance of Colonial affairs demands a renewal of the accomodation afforded by that kind of Exchange-Room, and the prospect of still increasing activity in the futherance of Emigration, in the promotion of Trade, and in the negociation of Political Improvements, has dictated the choice of the most central situation in the Metropolis,—the point of meeting for the great thoroughfares from the City, the West end, and the official quarter of Westminster.

At these Rooms information will be brought together from all parts of the Empire, by the intercourse of individuals, by Newspapers from each colony, by Books, Parliamentary Papers, Reports, Maps, &c. Every pains will be taken to keep this copious information in a state available for the readiest and most convenient use.

It is hoped that persons having relatives or property in the Colonies, Colonists visiting this country, or Gentlemen interested in promoting the welfare of our dependencies, will find in these Rooms a means in conferring on affairs, and of co-operating in measures for the advantage of the Colonies.

Persons whose views are directed to Emigration will find complete facility in obtaining that general knowledge so essentially necessary to guide their judgment in selecting the Colony most suitable to their own objects and resources, not only through the information derivable from the books, papers, &c., constantly at hand, but also through the meeting with those who have resided in the Colonies, and can give the results of personal observation and practical experience.

The Government Regulations on which land is disposed of in the Colonies will always be found at these Rooms, in their completest and most recent forms, together with the fullest information respecting the purchase or leasing of Colonial Lands in the possession of Public Companies or private individuals. Subscribers not resident in town will be furnished by letter with all the information on these points that they may specially require. Occasionally a circular will be issued to all the Subscribers, containing a digest of recent Colonial News, of Official or Commercial Intelligence, and of all such facts and particulars as bear upon the immediate interests of the Colonies.

The annual subscription to the Colonial Rooms is one pound. Those who wish to become Subscribers are requested to communicate with Messrs. CAPPER and GOLE, *Emigration and Shipping Agents*, No. 454, Charing Cross, East, London.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY, City of Washington,

Under the directon of

Aaron Haight Palmer, of New York, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Director of the late American and Foreign Agency of that City, and Worthington Garrettson Snethen, of New Orleans, also a Counsellor of said Court, and late Solicitor of the United States General Land Office.

This Establishment is formed for the following objects:—

1. For conducting professional business in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the prosecution and recovery of claims against the American Government.

2. For collections generally, embracing debts, legacies, and inheritances in the United States, and the adjacent British Possessions.

3. For the purchasing of lands in any of the States or Territories of the Union, and loaning moneys on mortgage of real estate lying therein.

4. For investment of funds in United States and State stocks and loans; and, generally, for the transaction of all business pertaining to a Law, Loan, or Banking Agency.

All communications addressed, post-paid, to Messrs. Palmer and Snethen, American and Foreign Agency, City of Washington, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

9899 PALMER AND SNETHEN.

NEW BRIDGE AT WINDSOR.

TENDERS will be received by the Commissioners of Windsor Road Trust, on or before Wednesday, the 31st March next, for the erection of a New Bridge over the South Creek, at Windsor.

The plan and specification lays for inspection at the Office of Mr. Laban White, at Windsor; and Mr. D. M'Beath, of Penrith, Surveyor of Roads, will attend there on Wednesday, the 17th same month, to point out the site, and give any information required.

The Trust will not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

SAMUEL CALLOWAY,
Secretary.

Windsor, February 24. 4743

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—A Plain and Fancy Dress Ball and Supper will be held at the Saracen's Head Hotel, on Wednesday next, 17th instant. The City Band will be in attendance. Dancing to commence at nine o'clock. Tickets may be obtained by application at the above Hotel, or at Mr. Gray's, Lighthouse Hotel, and of any of the Stewards, at their respective residences.

N.B.—No tickets will be issued after Monday, the 15th instant. 5849

BARLEY MOW FAMILY HOTEL,

Corner of Park and Castlereagh streets.

JAMES RANGER begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well-known Family Hotel, conducted by Mr. Cantor, at an incoming of little less than £1000.

J. R. has on hand a well-selected stock of the very best wines, spirits, ales and porter, &c., &c., the best that can possibly be procured in the colony, with which he will always feel pleasure in supplying his customers. With these assurances, together with civility and every requisite conducive to comfort and convenience, he hopes to merit and enjoy a share of public patronage.

Parties from England, India, and the interior, made as comfortable as though they were in their own houses, the domestic arrangements being entirely under the superintendence of Mrs. Ranger and daughters. 5372

BALMAIN ESTATE.

THE long-pending suit in CHANCERY, in which this Estate has been involved, having been decided, and an Official Copy of the DECREE of the MASTER OF THE ROLLS, confirming the Will of the late Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist, and authorising a sale of the estate, having arrived in the Colony:

The undersigned ATTORNEYS for the Trustees of the Estate, hereby give notice, that they are ready to receive applications for the purchase of all or any portion of the same.

They further give notice, that a new survey and plan of the Estate, divided into convenient allotments, is in course of preparation, and that when completed a limited number of the allotments will be brought to sale by public auction.

JOHN THACKER,
ARTHUR CECIL DANIELL,
HENRY MOORE,

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Holden and M'Carthy.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

AN English Graduate in Honours proposes to prepare a limited number of young men as Candidates for Matriculation and for Scholarships in the University of Sydney.

Morning Class from 9 till 12.

An Evening Class, from 7 to 9, will also be formed, to suit the convenience of gentlemen whose mornings are otherwise engaged.

Two or three boarders can be taken.

References will be given to Members of the Senate. Apply by letter to B.C.L., *Herald* Office. 5675

PIANOFORTE.

MRS. GEORGE SMYTH, formerly MISS FERNANDEZ, Pianiste, many years pupil of CRAMER and MOSCHELES, begs to acquaint her old pupils and friends, that she intends resuming her profession, and will be happy to give lessons at her own residence, Terry's Buildings, Pitt-street, near Hunter-street.

For sale, a very handsome new Pianoforte. 5417

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Madame PROTOIS begs to inform her customers that she will shortly remove from Pitt-street to the New Buildings in George-street, of which due notice will be given. 5645

IMPORTERS of CARGOES TEA and SUGAR,

Are reminded that there is room in Unwin's Argyle-street Warehouses, either

BONDED OR FREE,

for several Cargoes, and that the rate of rent is 3d. per ton per week, and the charge for stowing and delivering of sixpence per ton each way, includes the labour of weighing on delivery in all cases where the goods are carted at the expense of the importer.

FOR SPIRITS

Drays are found at the expense of the store, and the bonding charges as advertised—See 1st January, 1852.

HENRY FISHER,

Lessee of Unwin's Bonded and Free Warehouses.

January 10. 869

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's-street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—At the age of eighteen my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow-creature.

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

The above invaluable medicines will *in future*, in consequence of advices from Professor Holloway, of 244, Strand, London, be sold in Sydney, at the store of the undersigned, at REDUCED PRICES—viz., 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 14s., 28s., and 42s.

A similar reduction will be made at wholesale.

J. K. HEYDON, 78, King-street.

Sole Wholesale Agent for the Australasian Colonies. 3486

REMOVAL of the Hibernian Printing Office and Australian Stationery Warehouse from King-street to Parramatta-street, within a few doors of the district Post Office, and nearly opposite Pemell's Bakery Establishment.

W. BAKER begs to inform his numerous country and city customers, that he has removed to the above more commodious and healthy premises, where he will carry on the various branches of the Engraving and Printing Business in the same style of workmanship as he has done during his residence, for the last 18 years, in King-street.

W. B. hopes the go-a-head Australian public will continue to patronise an old and persevering citizen now in the good times a-coming.

N. B.—In the Press, and will be ready in a few days, the Fifth Supplement to CALLAGHAN'S Acts of Council and of Parliament.

On hand, Sir T. L. Mitchell's County, Squatting, and General Maps of New South Wales; School Books; Stationery in all its branches.

Parramatta-street, March 10. 5730

PARRAMATTA.—PUBLIC HOUSE TO LET.

THE "Duke of Wellington" public-house, Phillip-street. The house has been and is still doing a good business; the rent is very moderate, and no incoming required. The fittings and fixtures are belonging to the house, which is stone built and nearly new. Early application to be made to Mr. JOHN GOOD, Cornstalk Inn, Church-street.

N.B.—Early application is necessary to be in time for the ensuing license day. 5717

VICTORIA HOTEL, PITT-STREET.

A. TORNING, the proprietor of the above establishment, begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public to the extensive alterations, additions, and improvements, made in these capacious premises, which now combine in themselves every luxury, comfort, and convenience which the most fastidious can require, and which the following detailed account of their capabilities will fully prove.

A. T. has first to mention the new

BILLIARD ROOM,

which has been fitted up in first-rate style, and in which is placed one of Thurston's best and latest improved tables, unequalled in the colony, and furnished with all appliances and means to boot to render the room worthy the patronage of the admirers and practisers of this truly fascinating and scientific game. This portion of the establishment is under the superintendence of Mr. Yates, late marker at the Melbourne Club House.

THE PRIVATE PARLOUR,

fitted up with peculiar taste, where gentlemen can discuss the affairs of the day, and inhale the fragrance of the mild Havannah or Cheroot, rendered more delightful by floods of rosy wine, or the not less gratifying draughts of purest alcohol and superior malt liquors.

A. T. thinks it unnecessary to say more than this, that every article supplied in his establishment will be A 1. His cellerage comprises nothing that does not bear the best brand, be they Wines, Spirits, Ale, or Porter; and with such capabilities he confidently hopes to receive public patronage commensurate with his great outlay and exertions for success.

In conclusion, A. T. begs particularly to request that Gentlemen from the up-country, and Squatters, also the Captains of vessels in harbour, will honour him with a call, and test the merits of his establishment. If they do so he has no fear for the result.

WANTED, a man servant and an active lad, to make himself general useful. Apply as above. 5850

MEDICAL.—Dr. Fattorini has removed from Elizabeth-street to the South Head Road, adjoiding Lyons-terrace. 3072

FAMILY HOTEL, WOLLONGONG.

THE fine Steamer Keera, being now laid on for Wollongong, as a regular trader, the undersigned deems it worth while to advertise to his friends and the public that he still continues to conduct the above old established Hotel, where families and gentlemen can be accommodated at reasonable charges.

Respectable references, including the leading magistrates of the District.

3609 E. ELLIOTT.

NORRIE'S Photographic Portraits, executed daily at 170, Pitt-street, from 9 till 4, in an incredible short time, and coloured in a superior manner to any heretofore produced. A perfect likeness guaranteed, the sitter enjoying the most perfect ease and comfort during its production. Miniatures and groups, including children, from one to three guineas. 3651

TO SHEEP FARMERS.—CURE FOR SCAB OR CATARRH.

IT has been discovered that sheep, if allowed to graze upon lucerne for an hour or two—say once a month—are never diseased, the lucerne acting as a medicine. A few acres round each homestead is sufficient, besides, it keeps horses, bullocks, milch cows, &c., in good condition; once sown, it remains in the ground for years, and if not fed off will cut four to six times in spring and summer.

On Sale, Lucerne, Red and White Clover Seeds.

291, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

HENRY FERRIS.

N.B.—Proper time for sowing, winter and spring months. Farmers should order seed by their return wool drays. 851

FOR GOLD DIGGERS AND PERSONS RESIDING AT A DISTANCE FROM MEDICAL AID,—can procure at the principal stores at the Mines and Post Towns in the interior, Norrie's superior Medicines for prevailing complaints, DYSENTERY PILLS and CRETACEOUS MIXTURE for bowel complaints, ANTIBILIOUS PILLS for sick headaches, costiveness, depression of spirits, and all bilious irregularities, OPTHALMIC LOTION for blight, &c.

Purchasers are requested to observe that each article is authenticated with the PROPRIETOR'S SIGNATURE.

A very liberal allowance made to Storekeepers and others. 3145

CARPETS AND FURNISHING GOODS.

PRICE, FAVENC, AND GWYN, respectfully invite the attention of their numerous customers and the public generally to their large and varied stock of the above goods, consisting of—

Printed druggets, one and-a-half yard wide, from 2s. 6d.

Ditto ditto, three yards wide, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

Kidderminster carpets, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.

Brussels ditto, 3s. 6d., 3s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Rich tapestry 5s. 6d., hearth rugs from 12s. 6d., green baizes from 1s. 3d. to 2s., horse-hair seating, moreens and damasks in every colour, Float and Orris laces, chair and sofa gimps, bell ropes, table covers, and every other article of drapery required for furnishing.

259 and 261, Pitt-street. 5788

AT M. BIRNSTINGL'S, GEORGE-STREET,

JUST OPENED,

Two cases fine French Hats, in the latest fashion

A parcel of Silk Umbrellas of fine quality, and a few with patent self-opening apparatus

Fancy Stationery, a large and varied assortment

And an invoice of improved Lamps, for the inspection of wholesale buyers. 5778

TO SHIPPERS FOR MELBOURNE.

Ex late Arrivals.

HAMS, in Barrels
Jamaica rum, in hogsheads and puncheons
West India strong rum, in ditto
Martell's brandy, in hogsheads
Best Scheidam Geneva
Superior sherry, in butts, hogsheads, and quarter casks
Tarragona wine, in hogsheads and pipes
Claret, in cases
Assortments of drapery and slops
White lead

For sale at the Stores of

KIRCHNER AND CO.,
2890 Lower George-street.

CHEAP French Red Wine, in hogsheads and quarter casks, on Sale by

D. N. JOUBERT,
10189 589, George-street.

ON SALE, a general assortment of OILMAN STORES and GROCERIES SLOP CLOTHING and DRAPERY

White lead
Raw and boiled oil
Turpentine
Tin plates
Patent sperm candles
Eau de Cologne
Washing soda
Soda ash
Fire bricks
Anchors and chains
Copper nails
French leather
Roans, and patent French calf
Sail canvas and twine
Tarpaulins
Woolpacks, and 3-bushel bags
Martell's brandy
W. I. rum
Ditto strong
Case gin
Whiskey
Sherry, Sauterne, and Champagne
Marzetti's bottled ale and stout
Corks
TOBACCO—Barrett's anchor brand
Kerr's half tierce
Shellard's keg
Tennant's ditto.
&c., &c., &c.

3812 SMITH, CROFT, AND CO.

PAPER HANGINGS AND PAINTING.

J. STUART begs to call attention to his large and varied stock of Paper Hangings, and to inform his old patrons that he has secured the services of several good and steady painters, and is prepared to undertake any ornamental and sign painting, of landscapes or heads. Graining, colouring, and glazing done. A good assortment of superior varnishes, colours, paints, &c., &c., at the Depôt, No. 23, Hunter-street. 5438

TEA.

C. C. COLEMAN would invite particular attention to his superior Congou and Hysonskin Tea, now retailing at 1s. per lb., in any quantities, at his Establishment.

The Sugar Loaf, New Buildings,
5740 517, George-street.

OILMAN'S STORES, &c.,

Ex Prince of Wales and other late arrivals.

JUST landed, in prime condition, from the celebrated Houses of Batty and Co., Hesketh, Davis, and Co., and Powell and Son—

4 cases Chedder cheese } in prime
10 ditto Berkely ditto } condition.
10 casks hams
12 cases raspberry vinegar
70 ditto pints and quarts pickles
4 ditto West India pickles
60 tins Yarmouth bloaters
30 cases bottled fruits
25 ditto mustard
7 ditto jams and jellies
20 ditto capers, catsup, Harvey, Reading, Worcester, beef-steak, anchovy, and John Bull sauce, herring, and anchovy paste, Exhibition Relish, &c., &c.
50 cases finest salad oil in quarts, pints, and half pints
10 hogsheads double refined English loaf sugar

Also,

50 cases pearl sago
250 catty boxes gunpowder, souchong, congou, and hyson teas.

On sale, at
A. FOSS'S,
3397 313, Pitt-street North.

JAVA RICE, PEARL BARLEY, CHEESE, AND BACON.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

Java rice, 1d. per lb.
Pearl barley, 2½d. per lb.
Mixed tea, 10d. per lb.
Superior congou, 1s. per lb.
Butter, bacon, and cheese.

C. C. COLEMAN,
Grocery and Provision Warehoue, 517, George street, New Buildings, Barrack-square. 5739

TO FREEMASONS AND OTHERS.

Ex late arrivals.

JUST opened, an assortment of—
Gold laces, various widths
Ditto fringes ditto
Ditto tassels, 3, 4, and 5 inch
Ditto braids
Ditto cords, various sizes
Silver bias laces, various widths
Ditto tassels, 3, 4, and 5 inch
Ditto girdles
Royal arch sash ribbons
Sky ditto.

D. JONES AND CO.,
5458 George-street.

EX UNICORN.

SUPERIOR WORSTED RUGS
8 and 11-4 blankets
Worsted cravats
Serge drawers
Blue elastic shirts
Lambswool hose and half-hose
Brown half-hose
Superior white ditto
Hexham tan doe
Bush and lambswool gloves
With a general assortment of useful articles on sale, per invoice at 365, George-street.

5579 DAVID PEDEN.

PORK AND PORT PHILLIP BEEF.

ON SALE, a few barrels prime corn-fed Pork
30 tierces Port Phillip Beef.

HENRY FERRIS,
291, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

March 10. 5777

ON SALE—French and Rhenish Wines, of very choice quality
Black Tea in 7 lb. boxes
Rattans
New Zealand Wool-lashing
New Zealand Whale-line and Cordage.

BEIT AND SONS,
4497 Macquarie-place.

BRITISH QUEEN STRAWBERRY PLANTS, at 10s. per 100.

T. W. SHEPHERD,
Darling Nursery,
4377 Sydney.

COLONIAL NEGROHEAD TOBACCO, in boxes.—Just received, a beautiful sample of Colonial Negrohead Tobacco, in square boxes, weighing 100 lbs. nett. Boydell's best, in kegs, weighing 180 lbs. These tobaccos are far superior to many lots of American Tobacco, and only one-half the price.

On sale at the Produce Stores, 291, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

HENRY FERRIS.

N.B.—Tobacco stems for sheep-wash.

February 10. 3384

BELMONT SPERM CANDLES.—On sale, by the undersigned, (250) Two Hundred and Fifty Boxes of Belmont Sperm Candles, 25 lbs. each, at reduced prices.

A. FOSS,
6756 313, Pitt-street North.

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.

ON SALE, Galvanized Sheet Iron, of various guages, 6 x 2 feet and 6 x 2½ feet

Galvanized Iron Tiles, 3 feet x 2 feet
Galvanized Iron Ridge Caps

The Tiles are well adapted for the country, being shaped and punched ready for use, and may be laid with facility by an inexperienced person.

The Sheet Iron is the most durable material for verandahs ever invented.

E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
450, George-street, near the Post Office.
311

ON SALE, at the stores of the undersigned, ex late arrivals—
Superior 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, and 11-4 Blankets
Europe rope, 1¼ to 3½ inch
Washing soda
Soda ash
Liverpool and rock salt
Pale and gold sherry, in quarter-casks
10lb. woolpacks
27 inch wool-bagging
Sperm candles 4's and 6's
Candle wick, in 1 lb. balls
Oilman's stores
Brooks' sewing cotton
Fancy and plain doeskins
Broad cloths
White lead, in 28 and 56 lb. tins
Black, green, white, and yellow paint, in 14, 28, and 56 lb. tins
Boiled and raw paint oil, in 5 gallon cans
Turpentine, in 5 gallon cans
Stone blue

J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.,
King-street.

February 24. 4734

FOR SALE, at Tenterfield, New England,
2000 Ewes, of ages, principally maiden
1000 Wethers, 2 and 4 years old.

There are no culls in the establishment, the whole of such sheep having been boiled down in 1851.

The above ewes are warranted in every respect, and are set aside for sale only on the arrangement of the flocks. They may be taken away in all April.

For terms apply to Mr. DONALDSON, Sydney.

The sheep may be seen on application to

DR. TRAILL, J.P.,
5820 Tenterfield.

HATS—HATS—HATS
Black Paris hats, 6s. 6d.
Ditto ditto, 8s. 6d.
Velvet nap ditto, 10s. 6d.
The best quality imported, 15s. 6d.
A large assortment of Panama hats, from 5s. each.

RUSH AND MERRINGTON,
5479 267, Pitt-street.

CLOTHING.

RUSH AND MERRINGTON beg to call attention to their large and well assorted stock of ready-made Clothing, consisting of
Black and fancy doeskin shooting coats, from 20s.
Superfine black frock and dress coats, from 30s.
Black and coloured Alpaca ditto, from 8s. 9d.
Pilot cloth and stockmen's coats, from 12s. 6d
Black and fancy doeskin trousers, from 10s. 6d.
Colonial made Tweed trousers, from 9s. 6d.
Stout moleskin trousers, double sewn, and tape seams, from 4s. 9d.
Stout pilot cloth ditto, from 8s. 6d.

Also,

A large assortment of boys' clothing of every kind, equally cheap.

RUSH AND MERRINGTON,
5480 Albion House, 267, Pitt-street.

SHIRTS. SHIRTS. SHIRTS.

LONGCLOTH SHIRTS, linen fronts, &c., ready for use, 2s. 11d. each, or 6 for 17s.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, 3s. 6d. each, or 6 for 20s.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, 4s. 9d. each, or 6 for 25s. 6d.

Also,

A large assortment of fancy regatta and yacht shirts, from 2s. 6d. each, or 28s. 6d. the dozen.

RUSH AND MERRINGTON,
5481 267, Pitt-street.

ON SALE
Bright Taal sugar
Pampanga ditto
White China ditto
Manila coffee
Java rice
Very fine congou tea
China matting
Camphor-wood trunks
Clothes baskets
Sporting gunpowder

4191 THACKER AND CO.

FOR SALE by the Undersigned—
Sparkling Hock, in 2 dozen cases
Choice golden Sherry, London bottled, in 3 ditto ditto
Champagne, Claret, &c.
Bottled Ale and Porter
And a well assorted stock of Port, Sherries, &c., in wood and bottle

Spirits in and out of bond, 2 gallons and upwards.

E. W. LAYTON,
Wine and Spirit Stores,
5905 10, Bridge-street.

AMERICAN TOBACCO.

The Subscriber has purchased, ex the NIGHTINGALE, Fisk, from Boston.

150 BOXES of the very primest HONEY DEW TOBACCO, warranted equal to any BARRETT'S TWIST in the market, which he is prepared to sell at

s. d.
4 0 per lb. retail
3 6 per lb. wholesale

J. M. LEIGH,
Tobacco and Cigar Establishment,
524, George-street.

☞ It is a well-known fact that it is only occasionally that anything like a good sample of American Tobacco can be procured in Sydney. The above is, however, one of the choice lots so rarely met with, and which upon trial cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction. 5656

GOLD DIGGERS PROCEEDING TO PORT PHILLIP OR THE TURON,

PURCHASE your Supplies at 480, George-street, two doors south of Bank of New South Wales,
Martell's and Hennessy's brandy in hogsheads in or out of bond
Case brandy, case Geneva
Beith, Ross, and Co.'s Campbelltown whiskey
West India strong rum, 12 to 30 O.P.
East India ditto ditto, 20 to 30 O.P.
Sugar by the ton or bag, Java, Manila, Mauritius, or China
Tea, hysonskin or congou, in chests, halves, quarters, or boxes
Bottled ale and porter, Byass and Marzetti's Wines, single or treble diamond port, sherry and red wine
V. D. Land flour by the bag or ton, and every thing else in the trade
Observe—at REASONABLE prices.
☞ Orders given by post punctually attended to.

HENRY FISHER,
City Depôt, 480, George-street, opposite Old Barracks.

January 28. 2296

TO MINERS.—
Picks
Crowbars
Buckets
Dippers
Cradles
Long Toms

Manufactured on the premises and made to order.

ALSO,
Pointed shovels
Steel California shovels,

With every requisite for a miner's oufit, may be had of

A. GRAVELY,
5922 320, Pitt-street.

BY PRIVATE SALE, four Cottages in Waterview Bay, Balmain, of the following descriptions: Sleighford Cottage, built of stone, containing four rooms, two wings, and detached kitchen, at present occupied by Mr. Fitzharding; also, five Weather Boarded, containing three rooms each, with detached kitchen; also, Strathean Cottage, built of stone, containing four rooms and detached work-shop, which might be converted into a kitchen. This property is well adapted for a mill, factory, or tannery, having abundance of fresh water, the salt water being dammed out, and a never-failing stream running through its centre; its frontage is 219 feet by 319 in depth. Mr. JAMES REYNOLDS will be happy to treat with any person disposed to purchase any portion of the said property.

Strathean Cottage, March 8. 5572

TO GROCERS AND OTHERS.—To be disposed of by private contract, the Goodwill and Fixtures, together with a well selected Stock of a first-rate Grocery Establishment, now in full operation, and doing an excellent trade. The fixtures are of the very best description, and the premises are well situated for a good family trade. Apply to FRANCIS M'MAHON, Brickfield Hill. 5968

PURE RAMS FOR SALE.

AT Tenterfield, New England, for sale, very superior Rams, bred from pure imported Saxon rams from the flocks of Baron Bartenstein and Prince Lichnowski, in Silesia.

The rams are classed No. 1 and 2, by competent German shepherds, and may be seen on application to

DR. TRAILL, J.P.,
Tenterfield.

To parties taking more than 20, liberal terms will be offered. 5819

AGENCY.—ESTABLISHED 1840.

THE Stores of the undersigned are open for the reception of—Wool, Tallow, Hides, Wheat, Maize, Barley, Oats, Bacon, Butter, Cheese, and every description of Farm and Dairy Produce.

Stores and Stations supplied with every kind of Stores; and all matters at the Government Offices punctually attend to.

HENRY FERRIS.
291, Pitt-street, near the Theatre,

January 9. 852

FUNERALS.—J. HILL, in tendering his best thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and being determined to merit a continuance of the same, begs to intimate to the public generally that he will in future perform Funerals from One Pound upwards, and to the really necessitous his charges will be merely nominal, without regard to profit.

JOHN HILL, Jun.,
2570 Undertaker, King-street.

SHARES in the Australasian Steam Navigation Company for sale. Apply to

5774 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

CART STALLION "SAMPSON."

FOR SALE, at Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street, by private contract.

The splendid Entire "Sampson," by Messrs. Macarthur's imported horse Sir Hercules, 5 years old, stands upwards of 17 hands high, perfectly quiet in harness, and warranted to draw two tons. 5785

THE undersigned will advance on WOOL or TALLOW, consigned to their friends, Messrs. Antony Gibbs and Sons, London, or Liverpool.

CRAWLEY AND SMITH.

Campbell's Wharf. 736

GOLD DUST
purchased by
ASPINWALL AND CHALDER,
3114 Bank Court, King-street.

GOLD DUST purchased in any quantity, at the highest price, by

CRAWLEY AND SMITH.

Campbell's Wharf. 7365

GOLD DUST
purchased by
GEORGE A. LLOYD,
474, George-street.

Bullion Office, down the Gateway. 1253

VICTORIA GOLD.

THE undersigned will be happy to purchase gold in Melbourne, or at Mount Alexander, at a commission of one per cent. Reference to T. S. Mort, Esq., and John Stewart, Esq., V.S.

D. R. GALE.

Melbourne, March 1. 5067

DOLLARS AND DOUBLOONS.

THE undersigned is a purchaser of the above.

A. ASHDOWN,
Manager Australasian Sugar Company.
Offices, 427, George-street, Sydney. 4767

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1840.

GENERAL Australasian Assay and Refining Office, 170, Pitt-street.

J. S. NORRIE,
Proprietor.

Gold and Silver Assays conducted by Royal Mint process every Saturday, results giving actual loss, and standard value in England, so that parties making remittances, may calculate their proceeds to the greatest nicety. 3144

GREAT CONVENIENCE

To Persons Requiring Temporary Accommodation.

MONEY Lent on goods of every description, from one shilling to one hundred pounds, at the lowest rate of interest.

W. G. MOORE,
Licensed Pawnbroker,
Pawn Office Department,
Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

Having large and commodious stores, persons leaving the colony for a time can have their goods stored, and the greatest care taken of them; and have advances on the same if required. In applying to Mr. W. G. MOORE, the strictest confidence may be depended on.

TO BE LENT, several Thousand Pounds in sums of from £500 to £1000, on mortgage of Sydney or country properties of ample value. Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON, BILLYARD, and JOHNSON, 312, Pitt-street, Sydney. 5691

TO COUNTRY AGENTS.—The Agents for the *Sydney Morning Herald* are requested to furnish their quarterly statement of accounts previous to the 20th instant.

March 11. 5916

GENERAL NOTICE.

⁂ This Journal can be obtained every morning at Mr. W. T. Pinhey's, Chemist, (District Post Office), Parramatta-street.

THE Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.

Parramatta and Ryde—Mr. Hugh Taylor.
Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, Pitt Town, and Portland Head—Mr. Laban White.
Penrith, and St. Mary's, South Creek—Mr. Charles Cottrell.
Hartley, Bowenfells—Messrs. M'Lennan and Rose.
Bathurst, Carcoar, Wellington, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker
Mudgee.—Mr. John Dickson.
Sofala, Turon—Mr. G. F. Pickering.

SOUTHERN.

Liverpool—Mr. William Pritchard.
Campbelltown, Camden, Picton, and Appin—Mr. John Brown.
Berrima—Mr. Joseph Levy.
Goulburn, Marulan, and Bungonia—Mr. Robt. Craig.
Queanbeyan—Mr. Stephen Nutter.
Yass—Mr. Thomas Laidlaw.
Gundagai, Aldbury, &c.—Mr. Robt. Davison.
Melbourne—Messrs. Mortimer and Son.
Port Fairy and Portland Bay—Captain Mills.
Illawarra district Mr. Hewlett.

NORTHERN.

Maitland, Paterson, Gresford, Hinton, Hexham, Dungog, Newcastle, Morpeth, and Wollombi—Mr. Alexander Dodds.
Raymond Terrace—Mr. John Houlding.
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. C. J. Crofton.
Muswellbrook—Mr. George Denshire.
Murrurundi, Tamworth, and Armidale—Mr. Alexander Brodie.

THE COAST.

Wide Bay, Gayndah.—Mr. Alexander Walker, Postmaster.
Brisbane, Moreton Bay—Mr. George Salt Tucker.
Port Macquarie and M'Leay River—Mr. H. Tozer.
Clarence River—Mr. William Palmer.
Hobart Town—Mr. Daldy.
Launceston—Captain Thom.
Adelaide—Mr. James S. Clark.
Eden, Pambula, and Bombalo, Cooma.—Mr. Henry Kesterton.
Mr. William Thomas, 21, Catherine-street, Strand, London.

The agents are furnished with the usual *yellow* receipts, signed by the proprietors, KEMP AND FAIRFAX, and none others are acknowledged as genuine

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for Messrs. Jonas, Brooks, and Brothers, of Meltham Mills, beg to inform the Trade that they have always on hand a quantity of Messrs. Brook's Sewing Cotton, which will be supplied at the lowest possible rate.

J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.,
Agents,
King-street.

Messrs. Brooks obtained the only prize awarded at the Great Exhibition for Sewing Cottons. 4735

HORSES FOR INDIA.

A GENTLEMAN well acquainted with the management of horses at sea, intending to return to Madras, will take charge of any number of horses for that market, see that they are properly attended to on the voyage, and after being landed that they are disposed of to the best possible advantage, and the proceeds remitted as may be directed; or he will, which he prefers, transfer the horses on arrival to any agent appoint to receive them. The advertiser has fixed on the whole month of April for returning to Madras. Satisfactory references could be given. Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to A. B., care of Mr. Burt, Stewart's Bazaar, No. 208, Pitt-street, Sydney. 5711

FOR THE SOUTHERN GOLD DIGGINGS.

Speed and comfort obtained, and night travelling avoided.

THAT splendid four horse coach "The Golden Age," will continue starting three times a week for Goulburn and Braidwood, starting from Sydney, at Skinner's Hotel, corner of George and Hunter streets, every Monday, Wednesday, Friday mornings, at 5 A.M., and returning from Braidwood and Goulburn, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 P.M. All parcels taken care of and faithfully delivered.

FARES.

	£	s.	d.
From Sydney to Braidwood	3	5	0
to Goulburn	2	0	0

All extra luggage above 14lbs. per passenger, will be charged at the rate of sixpence per pound, to Goulburn, and nine-pence to Braidwood.

N. B.—The proprietors will not be responsible for accidents, or for delays caused by weather or bad state of the roads.

BOOKING OFFICES.

Sydney—Skinner's Hotel, corner of George and Hunter streets.
Goulburn—Mendleson's Goulburn Hotel, Goulburn.
Braidwood—Roberts' Royal Hotel, Braidwood

PROPRIETORS:
N. EDWARDS, Sydney,
R. MENDLESON, Goulburn,
4337 J. RUTLEDGE, Braidwood.

WANTED, 10,000 dozen Quinces. Apply to L. MORGAN and Co., 97, Redfern. 5890

WANTED TO PURCHASE, two Entire Horses of the following description, viz.:—One of the Clydesdale breed, to stand from 16 to 17 hands; one Cleveland, to stand the same height. They must be well made and warranted sound in every respect, and not to exceed five years old. Any person having the same to dispose of, will be pleased to address the undersigned, stating the lowest price required for each horse, will meet with strict attention. JOHN SMITH, Newcastle. 3809

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Books, linen, clothing, cabin furniture, dressing cases, desks, guns, pistols, and miscellaneous property of every description, by

R. M. LINDSAY,
Kent-street, near the Hunter River Wharf.

N.B.—A note addressed, parties attended at their own residences. 2889

WANTED TO RENT, a Large Agricultural Farm, with Pasture Paddocks attached, upon which must be a commodious Dwelling House and necessary out-buildings, or a large Inn connected with the coaches; or an extensive Boiling Establishment; either of which must be in the county of Cumberland. Address, by letter, stating particulars, to the undersigned, at Rylstone.

WILLIAM TINDALL.

March 2. 5483

A GENTLEMAN, resident in the country, is desirous of borrowing for three years, a few hundred pounds, upon interest, under ample security. Prepaid letters will meet attention, addressed to P. C., to be left at the *Herald* Office. 5784

TO JOURNEYMEN COOPERS.

WANTED, a few good men, and one for small work; constant employment will be given. Also, a respectable man as foreman, and a strong lad as an apprentice. Apply to J. C. KORFF, 650, George-street. 5669

WANTED, an Assistant Shopman; also, two strong Lads. Apply to Mr. CLEEVE, Butcher, Charlotte-place. 5878

WANTED, a Good Carver, a Cabinet-maker, and French Polisher. To skilful hands the highest wages will be given. Apply at Hunt's Cabinet Factory, Jamison-street. 5113

WANTED, a person who understands the making of Ladies' Cloaks, Visites, &c. Apply by letter, to Mrs. FAUX, Windsor. 5793

TO NEEDLEWOMEN.—Constant employment, with good wages, at ROSSITER AND LAZARUS' 5295

COOK WANTED.—A steady person, either male or female, of good character, is wanted to cook and make themselves generally useful in a family. Apply to Mrs. PLOMER, 36, Castlereagh-street. 5776

WANTED, a respectable young woman as good plain cook, references to some family in Sydney as to character and abilities required. Apply to Mrs. THACKER, Liverpool-street. 5866

WANTED, a man servant, with satisfactory references from his last situation. HENRY MOORE, Miller's-point. 5775

COACHMAN.—Wanted, a steady respectable man in the above capacity; he must be able to give satisfactory references. If a married man (without incumbrance) and his wife a good plain cook, both might be engaged Liberal wages will be given to competent parties. Apply before nine o'clock in the morning, or after five o'clock in the afternoon, to Mr. THACKER, Liverpool-street. 5881

WANTED a respectable lad, to wait at table, and make himself generally useful. Apply to C. R., *Herald* Office. 4621

£1 REWARD.—Stolen or strayed, from Baulkham Hills, one bay gelding, long switch tail, star in forehead, branded on near shoulder with an O. Whoever will deliver him to Mr. JAMES LINO, Baulkham Hills, will receive the above reward. 5794

TO LET.

THE COTTAGE situated at Woolloomooloo, known as STIRLING'S COTTAGE, containing every convenience requisite for the reception of a genteel and respectable family. Possession can be given in ten days. Apply between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, on the premises. 5414

TO LET, and enter upon immediately, a large Farm and Boiling-down Establishment, near Parramatta, at the South of the Old Race Course, known as Mr. Bowman's Farm, for a term of one, two, or three years. There is a large brick building which leases as a store and dwelling, with slaughtering yard, and four 500 gallon pots. The whole Farm is 400 acres, divided in paddocks. The rent £50 per annum, to be paid quarterly, or if the pots are not wanted, £40 per annum for the farm. Early application to Mr. A. NASH, at Parramatta; or WILLIAM BOWMAN, Esq., Richmond. 5886

TO LET or SELL, an eight horse power Steam Flour Mill, in good working order, with scales, weights, and everything requisite for carrying on the same. Also, wheat and meal allevators, just completed, situated in Abercrombie-street, Chippendale. Enquire of Mr. SHEPHERD, Chippendale. 5372

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" is published every morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods *only* can subscribers decline by giving notice, and paying the amount due to the end of the current quarter.

ADVERTISEMENTS must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No advertisements can be withdrawn after Four o'clock P.M., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be prepaid, or they will not be taken in

NOTICE.—The *Sydney Morning Herald* can be obtained every morning at Mr. W. T. PINHEY'S, Chemist, (District. Post Office), Parramatta-street. 5366

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W. J. LUCAS AND COMPANY'S CORDIALS, THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
THE following may be had at 10 per cent. cheaper than any other house in Sydney:—

Lemon Syrup	Rum Shrub
Peppermint	Cherry brandy
Cloves	Brandy Bitters
Aniseed	Gin ditto
Ginger Wine	Brandy Colouring

Which are not to be surpassed for quality and price.
☞ Country orders punctually attended to in sending.
Purchasers are respectfully requested to get a sample of the above, which will at once satisfy them as to the superiority of the above named.
ONE TRIAL IS SOLICITED.
To be had at the Stores of
LUCAS AND CO.,
Manufacturers,
York-street, Sydney,
One door from the Centenary Chapel.
N. B.—Captains of Vessels, Storekeepers, and Publicans will be liberally treated with.
Constantly on hand—
WINES, SPIRITS,
BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER.
⁂ At prices that will defy competition.
Forwarded to any part of the city free of expense. 6000

ON SALE,
Ration sugar, at £13 per ton
Taal ditto
Java ditto
White China ditto
Ditto Siam ditto
Company's No. 1 pieces
Ditto crushed
Ditto lump
Congou tea in chests
Ditto in half-chests
Souchong in half ditto
Hysonskin ditto ditto
Ditto ditto in boxes
Gunpowder ditto ditto } best brands
Manila coffee
Java ditto
Porto Rico ditto } Ground and packed in tins for the diggings
Scotch and colonial oatmeal
Pearl barley
Finest Carolina rice in barrels
Ditto Patna ditto
Dried apples
Jordan almonds, in 26 lb. boxes
Muscatel raisins in 1-8 boxes
Chesme ditto in barrels
Finest Patras currants in ditto
English and colonial jams
Indian curry powder
Cayenne pepper
Mixed spice
Cloves
White and black pepper
Finest Jamaica ginger
Carbonate soda
Cream tartar
Colman's best mustard in lbs. and half lbs.
Ditto starch and blue
Batty's salad and castor oil in pints and half-pints
Assorted sauces
Liverpool and basket salt
Wesphalia hams
Sardines and preserved herrings
No. 1 candle wick
Grocers' paper and twine
JOHN BEAMES,
452, George-street,
5980 Four doors south of Post Office.

TO HOLDERS OF GOLD DUST.
THE great difference between the present price of Gold in the colony and in London, coupled with the low rate of Exchange, makes it considerably to the interest of holders to dispose of the same in the latter market. The undersigned will therefore be happy to receive parcels for sale by their friends, Messrs. Irving, Ebsworth, and Holmes, of London, and will pay on the proceeds in coin within nine months from receipt of the consignment.
EBSWORTH AND CO.
Queen-street, Sydney, March 12. 5992

MONEY to be lent on mortgage of approved securities. Apply to H. B. BRADLEY, Solicitor, Lyons-buildings, George-street. 5987

THE *SYDNEY MORNING HERALD*, and *BELL'S LIFE IN SYDNEY*, OFFICES, Sofala, Turon River.
MR. G. F. PICKERING, on behalf of self and the FIRMS which he has the honour to represent, begs to return his grateful acknowledgments for the support which has hitherto been afforded him in his conduct of the above establishments; and would inform the residents of Sofala that he has received a large consignment of
STATIONERY, &c.
Including every article in the trade, which he is prepared to dispose of at Sydney prices.
The Readers and Advertisers of the *Sydney Morning Herald* and *Bell's Life in Sydney* newspapers, are requested to forward their instructions to Mr. PICKERING, which will be forwarded by first mails to their respective offices.
Sofala, March 10. 5991

NOTICE.—If Mrs. Landragon, formerly a Mrs. Hassatt, ship Roslyn Castle, from Limerick, forwards her directions to Mr. JOSEPH HUNT, at the *Herald* Office, she will hear of her daughter, Catherine Hassatt. 5977

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
MESSRS. MARSH AND MOORE, of 490½, George-street, Sydney, beg to inform their friends and the public, that they have this day, March 12, 1852, mutually dissolved partnership, in consequence of Mr. Moore's professional engagements rendering him liable to heavy penalties if he does not, within a given time, complete the same; and that the firm of Marsh and Moore will henceforth be conducted under the name of Henry Marsh and Co., who will receive all accounts due to the said firm, and pay all claims thereon.
HENRY MARSH.
ANDREW MOORE.
Witness—RICHARD DAWSON. 6004

TO THOMAS COLLINS, OF PARRAMATTA.
TAKE NOTICE, that unless the Cattle left by you for agistment with me, about three years since, are not removed within fourteen days from the date hereof, and all expenses paid, they will be sold by public auction at Parramatta.
J. HALL.
Richmond Road, near Blacktown,
March 13. 5988

NOTICE.—A red and white Cow, brand off hip illegible, has been on my run for the last six months; unless claimed within twenty-one days from this date she will be sold to defray expenses.
SAMUEL MARSDEN.
Windsor, March 11. 5979

SHIP BLACKWALL.
I HEREBY caution the public against employing William Hilliard, late second officer of the Blackwall, under my command, he having clandestinely deserted Messrs. Green's service; and it being my intention to prosecute him for violation of his agreement on my return from England.
6006 JOSEPH THORN.

DRAY HORSE.—Wanted, a first-rate heavy Draft Horse. Apply to EBSWORTH AND CO., Queen-street. 6029

MILLINERY.—Wanted, a respectable young person, of good abilities, and having a thorough knowledge of fashionable millinery, to whom a liberal salary will be given. Wanted also, two or three useful Assistants and Apprentices, apply at Mrs. DAVIES', 449, George-street. 6031

JUNIOR HAND.—Wanted, a smart active junior hand, who has been in the Drapery and Slop Department. A good salary to a competent youth. Apply during the we[ek] to DAVID BELL, Pitt and Market streets. 6051

FOR SALE CHEAP, first-rate Chronometer, a Ship's Cutter, and Cooking Apparatus. Apply to H. BARNETT, Royal Admiral, Macquarie-place. 6032

WANTED, a Secretary to the Penrith Nepean Bridge Company. Salary £75 per annum. All persons desirous of filling the office are requested to signify the same in writing to the Directors, at their Office, at the Rose Inn, Penrith, on or before Thursday, the 18th March instant, and attend at the same time and place. 5969

WANTED, a Storekeeper. Apply to SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO., Sussex-street. 5990

CLERK AND COLLECTOR.—Wanted a youth who can write a good hand, and understands accounts, as Clerk and Collector. Apply personally, to HENRY BELL, Butcher, 211, Pitt-street, opposite the Horse Bazaar. 6024

WANTED, a Nurserymaid. Apply to Mrs. EBSWORTH, Miller's Point, before two o'clock. 6030

WANTED, a respectable young person to take charge of children. Apply to Mrs. BURTON BRADLEY, the Terraces, Glenmore Road, Sydney. 5986

WANTED, a Female accustomed to the care of children, to act as nurse. Apply to Mrs. BUTTS, Pitt-street South. 5984

WANTED, a Female, as thorough servant, in a small family; reference as to character and ability will be required. Apply to Mrs. PLUNKETT, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo. 6002

WANTED, a Female Servant, where there are only two in family; one who will make herself generally useful. Liberal wages will be given. Apply to Mr. P. JOSEPH, directly opposite the Legislative Council Chambers. 5996

WANTED, a Woman as General House Servant. A middle-aged woman preferred. Apply to Mrs. BELL, 211, Pitt-street. 6023

WANTED, a man-servant, as plain Cook. Also, a female servant, as Housemaid. A married couple would be preferred. None need apply but those who can give testimonials as to character. Apply to JAMES MAXWELL, at the Saracen's Head, Sussex-street. 6059

MAN SERVANT.—Wanted, a sober industrious Man accustomed to the care and management of a horse and phaeton, and to make himself generally useful.
☞ A man and wife would not be objected to—the wife as plain cook. For address apply at the *Herald* Office. 6016

WANTED, a Man Servant, as Cook, and to make himself generally useful. Apply to EDWARD SAMUELL, Liverpool Arms, Pitt-street. 6003

WANTED, a respectable boy for a business in town. He must write a neat hand, and be acquainted with figures. Apply, in applicant's hand-writing, stating age, and salary required. To address T. R., *Herald* Office. 6019

WANTED, by a middle-aged person of considerable colonial experience, a situation as Clerk, Collector, or Storekeeper; the advertiser is well acquainted with the general retail trade; the highest testimonials as to integrity and efficiency can be produced. Address B. P., care of Mr. PRITCHARD, No. 7, Bridge-street. 5998

SHEEP OVERSEER.—The advertiser, who has had some experience in the management of sheep, wants a situation as overseer. Address, pre-paid, N. O. P., *Herald* Office. 5985

TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS AND OTHERS.
A MARRIED MAN, without incumbrance, is anxious to find employ in the country, either as Storekeeper, or as Overseer of an outstation; he would prefer the former, or would treat with any person having a country store to dispose of. Letters, post-paid, addressed to M. Z., to be left at the *Herald* Office. 5877

£5 REWARD.—Lost or Stolen, from the Nepean, one dark bay Horse, branded on the near shoulder DW, large blaze down the face, and a little white on the off fore fetlock.
Also, one light bay Mare, branded DW on the near shoulder, and F on the near side under the saddle, small star in the forehead. The above reward will be paid, if the above horses are stolen, on conviction of the thief and recovery of the horses; if strayed, one pound on each horse will be given, on delivery of the same to Mr. CHARLES COTTRELL, or Mr. DAVID WEIR, of Penrith. 5970

FOUND, between Clarence and Barrack streets, a Brooch. The owner can have it by paying the expense of this advertisement. Apply to Mrs. HANSELL, Sussex-street, three doors from the Blue Bell, Erskine-street. 6020

A LADY and GENTLEMAN, residing on the North Shore, in a delightful situation, within five minutes' walk of the steamer, would be happy to accommodate a Single Gentleman with board and residence. Apply at the Post Office, St. Leonard's, for particulars. 5981

A LADY residing at Woolloomooloo wishes to receive two children to board and educate with her own family. Address, by letter, post-paid, to T. E., *Herald* Office. 5783

TO LET, the Railway Tavern, with Bar, Fixtures, and all complete. For particulars apply on the premises. Terms moderate. 5997

TO BE LET, the Dwelling House No. 30, Elizabeth-street South. It contains five rooms, with kitchen and yard attached, and will be ready for occupation on the painting and colouring being completed next week. Mrs. Collier will show the premises, and for further particulars apply at the Office of Mr. MOREHEAD, in O'Connell-street. 5994

TO LET, (and possession can be given on Thursday next), a comfortable detached Verandah House, at Eglinton-place, adjoining Toxteth Park, on the Glebe Road, and now occupied by Mr. William Ford, Stationer; containing six rooms, and store-room, besides detached kitchen, and servants-room, coach-house, hay-loft, and stable; also, an excellent fowl-house. The House has an ornamental garden in front, at the side, and at the back, all well trenched: commands a delightful prospect of Pyrmont and Johnstone's Bay, and has a never-failing supply of the purest water. Particulars will be given on the premises, or by applying to C. M. PENNY, Chemist, &c., 558, George-street. 6043

SALES BY AUCTION.

13 TRUNKS BOOTS AND SHOES.
Just Landed, ex William Prouse.
MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Rooms, George-street, on MONDAY, 15th March, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Thirteen Trunks Boots and Shoes, consisting of—
Men's strong cossack boots
Ditto ditto laced ditto
Gentlemen's superior Wellington boots
Ditto short calf ditto
Ladies' best patent calf slippers
Ditto best enamel seal ditto
Ditto cashmere and lasting boots
Ditto lasting slippers
Children's leather shoes and straps 2 to 9
Ditto enamelled ditto 2 to 9
Ditto lasting boots, pat[ent] fronts 4 to 9
Girls' leather shoes and [str]aps 10 to 13
Terms at sale. 6063

TO HATTERS AND OTHERS.
6 CASES HATS AND CAPS.
Ex Maitland.
MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Rooms, George-street, on MONDAY, 15th March, at 11 o'clock precisely,
6 Cases Hats, ex Maitland, consisting of—
Gentlemen's black Paris hats
Ditto alpaca hats
Ditto soft shell drab hats
Ditto ditto brown ditto
Ditto ditto green ditto
Ditto alpaca fishing ditto
Boys' and youths' blue cloth caps.
Terms at sale. 6062

MR. C. ADRAIN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, King-street, between George and York streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
3 new meat safes, 1 stretcher, sundry pictures, large kitchen range, 3 chests hysonskin tea, 2 half-chests black, cask of tapioca, heavy pilot cloth coats, vests, trousers, prints, writing and wrapping paper, 1 trunk ladies' boots and shoes.
Every article put up for sale knocked down to the highest bidder. 6072

MONDAY, 15th March.
Sperm Candles
Saltpetre
Pint Salad Oil, Sauces
Prunes, Raisins
Turpentine
Clasp Nails, Files
Fryingpans
Girls' Shoes
PURKIS AND LAMBERT, (Successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons), will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.
Sperm candles
Saltpetre
Pint salad oil
Assorted sauces
Prunes
Raisins
Turpentine
Clasp nails
Files, long handled fryingpans
Slops
7 dozen pairs girls' shoes
Terms, cash. 5952

MONDAY, March 15.
DIAMOND CUT MINERS' SHOVELS.
Just landed.
PURKIS AND LAMBEBT (Successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons), will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on MONDAY, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
50 dozen diamond cut shovels, No. 3 and 4.
Terms at sale. 5950

MONDAY, March 15.
3 BUSHEL BAGS.
PURKIS AND LAMBERT (Successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
5 bales 3 bushel bags.
Terms at sale. 5951

MONDAY, 15th March.
FOOLSCAP AND DEMY PAPER.
PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons), will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
75 Reams demy paper, 16 lbs.
250 Ditto foolscap.
Terms at sale. 6049

MONDAY, 15th March.
Iron Chests, of sizes
Papier Mâché Trays
Toasting Forks
Scissors, Rules, &c.
Walker's Percussion Caps.
PURKIS AND LAMBERT (Successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Iron chests, of sizes
Steel snuffers and Japan trays
Bateman's improved beer taps
Japan tobacco dishes
Carpenters' foot rules
Charcoal tin plates, IC
150 thousand percussion caps
50 ditto Walker's ground-eyed ditto, in marble paper
8 dozen bone head corkscrews
37 dozen steel scissors
Papier mâché trays
10 gross steel pipe watch keys
10 dozen four-fold boxwood rules
Telescope toasting forks.
Terms, cash. 6036

Unreserved Sale of the well-known and extensive "Gold Mining Plant," at Ophir, as opened by Mr. Northwood, together with the valuable Claims, Machinery, and Buildings appurtaining thereto.
To close a Partnership Account.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has been instructed by the present proprietors, in consequence of a disagreement existing between them, to bring the whole of the above-named lucrative and extremely valuable claim to unreserved sale by public auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, Sydney, on MONDAY next, the 15th March, at 12 o'clock precisely.
As every one at all acquainted with the mining districts at Bathurst knows that "Northwood's" is the most extensive and prolific claim at Ophir, the Auctioneer does not feel himself called upon to enter into any detailed particulars. The cost of the machinery, &c., when sold by Northwood, was upwards of £600, since then considerable sums have been laid out, and improvements have been made by the present proprietors, and the yield is extremely good. The only cause of the property being now brought to the hammer is a disagreement amongst the parties concerned.
Inventories of Machinery, Buildings, &c., can be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneer, from whom any further information can be obtained.
Terms—Four Months' Credit. 5737

TIN PLATES.
100 Boxes. Just landed.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY next, the 16th instant, at eleven o'clock,
100 boxes IC tin plates,
Terms at sale. 5919

TO THE DRAPERY TRADE AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
Unreserved Sale of Hosiery, Haberdashery, Slops, Hats, &c.
Just landed, ex Glenbervie.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD is instructed by the Importers, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
2 cases hosiery, comprising women's white cotton, brown dressed, grey dressed, men's brown half hose, grey hose, brown hose, fine white socks, super fashioned socks, Chinese socks, Australasian socks, &c.
1 case boys' white braces, men's stout braces, braces with double ends, boys' india-rubber, men's india-rubber, garters, buckles, sliding clasps, &c.
1 case stay laces, shirt buttons, needles, pins, pin tablets, wire piping, &c.
1 case Marshall's thread, ribbon wire, &c.
1 case Ross and Co.'s 300-yard white reel cotton
Rogers and Co.'s 100-yard black ditto
1 case white belts, cotton laces, white cotton tape, &c.
1 case Brook's 200-yard white reel cotton
1 case Guerry's coloured reel cotton
1 case 100-yard Royal Victoria cotton
Grooveless drilled-eyed sharps, drilled-eyed betweens
1 case China barege, gents' cravats
1 case drab, blue, green, and black thrashers
1 case white quilts.
Terms at sale. 6053

EARTHENWARE AND STONEWARE.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on MONDAY next, March 15, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Stone pickle jars and jugs, mugs and covers
Ginger beer bottles
Willow plates, assorted
Ditto dishes and cover dishes
Cups and saucers, assorted
Assorted jugs and mugs, ditto
Terms at sale. 6074

WINDOW GLASS.
To Shippers, Ironmongers, and Others.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on MONDAY next, March 15th, at 11 o'clock precisely.

69	Boxes window glass	12 x 10
39	Ditto ditto	14x 12
25	Ditto ditto	16 x 10
133	Boxes.	

Terms at sale. 6073

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GENERAL IRONMONGERY, EARTHEN AND GLASSWARE.
To Shippers, Merchants, Storekeepers, Dealers, and the Trade in general.
JOHN G. COHEN has been instructed by R. M. Robey, Esq., to sell by auction, on the premises, 427, George-street, near King-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th, and THURSDAY, the 18th March instant, beginning at half-past 10 o'clock each day.
The whole of his well-known and well-selected stock of—
Ironmongery
Hardware
Cutlery
Bar, bolt, bundle, hoop, and sheet iron and boiler plate
Earthenware and glassware
In all their extensive details.
POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE,
as the premises must be cleared preparatory to quitting possession on the 31st March instant.
It is not possible to attempt an enumeration of this stock by advertisement, taking as it does a wide range of every article required by the trade, and extending to near 1000 lots.
Catalogues, with full particulars, are preparing, and will be ready for delivery two days previous to day of sale.
Terms, under £50, cash; above that sum, 3 months; £100, 4 months; £200, 4 and 5 months; £500, 4, 5, and 6 months; by approved bills. 5961

TEA, SUGAR, AND FLOUR,
To close consignments.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions from Messrs. Thacker and Co. to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY next, the 16th March, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Flash,
A 1326 bags Pampanga sugar
T 785 ditto Taal ditto.
Ex Lady Sale,
T&Co. 800 bags fine white crystallized sugar
TEAS,
Ex Almeda,
No. 1 10 chests congou
2 72 ditto ditto
3 50 ditto ditto
8 125 half ditto ditto
After the above,
Ex Duchess of Northumberland,
79 bags Cassepore sugar.
This being to close various accounts, will be found well worthy of the attention of the trade.
Terms at sale. 5956

BLACK ENAMELLED CALFSKINS.
TUESDAY, 16th March, at half-past 10 o'clock.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY next, the 16th March, at half-past 10 o'clock,
1 Case enamelled calfskins
Terms at sale. 5953

IRON BEDSTEADS, PAPER, INKSTANDS, STATIONERY, AND SOAP.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 16th March, at half-past 10 o'clock,
4 Cases superfine glazed blue wove post, fine stamp
15 Ditto double demy printing
21 Ditto Blue wove post
4 Ditto superfine playing cards
1 Ditto copying books
1 Ditto marble and music paper, and music books
1 Ditto pump inkstands
Iron Bedsteads.
2 Ditto very handsome iron bedsteads
Soap.
2 Ditto fancy soap
The whole to be sold to the highest bidder.
Terms at sale. 5954

IRON BEDSTEADS.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY next, the 16th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
2 Cases very handsome Iron Bedsteads.
Terms, cash. 6056

STRONG RUM.
MOWATT'S CHAMPANGE.
AND
BOTTLED PORTER.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY next, the 16th March, at 11 o'clock, of
30 Hogsheads Rum, 33 O.P.
15 Cases Mowatt's Champagne
75 Casks Bottled Beer.
Terms at sale. 6053

MACE AND BELMONT CANDLES.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY next, the 16th March, at 11 o'clock,
2 Cases Mace
120 Ditto Belmont Candles.
Terms at sale. 6054

AMERICAN FLOUR.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY next, the 16th March, at 11 o'clock,
104 BARRELS AMERICAN FLOUR.
Terms at sale. 6052

FINE CRYSTALIZED SUGAR.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY next, the 16th March, at 11 o'clock,
119 bags bright large grained sugar
Terms at sale. 6055

HORSES, TANDEM HARNESS, TILTED CART.
MR. BURT will sell by auction, at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Steel, a very handsome brown Gelding, by St. George
Selim, a very fine Hack, by Walrus
Silvertail, a Chesnut, by St. John
A very fine Cap-a-pie Colt
2 Strong useful Gig Horses
1 Powerful Phaeton ditto
4 large draught ditto
35 Various Horses, and
12 Colts and Fillies, just arrived from the South Country.
Also,
A Gig, and Tandem Harness, complete
A very strong Tilted Cart and Harness
2 Sets Gig Harness
1 Ditto Carriage ditto
2 Carts. 6068

TOWN PONY.
MR. BURT is instructed to sell by auction, at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A very handsome Black Cob, thoroughly used to town
Also,
A nearly new saddle and bridle. 6067

THOROUGH-BRED ENTIRES.
MR. BURT has received instructions to sell by auction, at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Saturday, at half-past 11 o'clock,
GOOD FOR NOTHING, a rich brown Entire, fifteen hands one inch, three years old, got by GRATIS, out of SUSAN, by BACHELOR, dam by SKELETON
GOOD FOR NOTHING, won the Ladies' Purse at Maitland, beating Gazelle, Creeping Jenny, Gratis, and others, in a canter. Time 1 m. 50 sec., 1 m. 51 sec.
PHYSICIAN, a black Entire, three years old, fifteen hands two and a-half inches, got by Dr. JENNER, out of Jessie, by RIENZI.
PHYSICIAN is a maiden, but very promising.
☞ These Horses are considered the best three-year olds offered in Sydney for a long time, and are decidedly worthy the attention of Racing Men and Stud Masters. Both Horses are thoroughly quiet, not the slightest vice, and are excellently well broken, and from their condition might be put into training at once. 6066

MR. G. PICKERING will sell by auction, at his Mart, King-street, at 11 o'clock THIS DAY,
Household furniture, comprising chest of drawers, chiffonier, book case, chairs, tables, looking glass, washstands, bedsteads, couches, lamps, clock case, books, novels, Roman History, &c., blankets, cambric prints, flannel, hats, Price and Co.'s genuine bears' grease, night lights, new and second-hand clothing, oil paintings, cases insects, damaged stuff shoes, California hats, umbrellas, China hats, mosquito curtains, braces, silver watches, pictures, kitchen utensils, and sundries. 6012

NEW BOOKS.—STATIONERY.
Account and Memorandum Books
Wrapping and Printing Paper
Superior Coloured Engravings
Bookbinders' Cloth, &c.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on MONDAY, March 15, at 11 o'clock,
NEW BOOKS, consisting of Tales, Novels, Romances, History, Biography, Travels, and Works of General Literature
Juvenile books, illustrated and gilt
School and general Instruction books
Account and memorandum books
Assorted wrapping and printing papers
Quills, steel pens, blacklead pencils
Best superfine sealing wax—red, black, and colours, in boxes
Blotting and music paper
Drawing pencils, camel-hair ditto, and colo[ur] boxes
Drawing books, albums, coloured children's books
Envelopes, note paper, rulers
Slates, pencils, india-rubber, wafers
Bristol boards, coloured and white drawing boards
Gold and silver paper, gold leaf
Marking ink, playing cards, card cases
Surveyors' tracing paper, coloured demy
Coloured and plain toy prints
Prepared paper for destroying flies
Ladies' memorandum books and souvenirs
Fancy paper weights and portemonaies
Plain and embossed valentines
Penholders of various descriptions
Gold pens, with silver-mounted penholders
Silver everpoints, various sizes
Copy books, cyphering books, inkstands
Millboards, card and paste boards
Liquid colours, crayons, paper knives
Superior coloured and plain engravings
Bookbinders' cloth, of new patterns
Papier mâché and other blotters, papeterie, and a variety of general and fancy stationery
Terms at sale. 6060

Very Superior Silver Plated Ware
Elegant Ormolu Lustres
Albert Metal Dish Covers
British Plate Spoons, Forks, &c.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed by the Importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, March 17, at 11 o'clock,
E&Co 18.—A case containing—
8 Very superior electro-plated on German silver 7-hole cruet stands, of new and elegant designs, with richly cut glass cruets
5 Ditto ditto ditto liquor frames, ditto ditto
6 Ditto ditto egg frames, 4, 5, and 6 cup, gilt, of entirely new designs
2 Sets best quality plated dish covers
2 Ditto ditto chased and embossed cover dishes
1 Elegant ditto Epergne, with arms for candles, and richly cut glass dishes
2 Ditto ditto trifle stands, with richly cut glass dishes
1 Set pearl-handled dessert knives and forks, in mahogany case
E&Co 19.—A case containing—
20 Pairs superior plated and silver ornamented pillar candlesticks, 10 and 12 inches
2 Pairs ditto ditto ditto 5-light Exhibition candalebra
10 Pairs ditto ditto chamber candlesticks
2 Ditto ditto full communion services
2 Handsome and richly chased tea urns
3 Ditto fillagree sugar baskets
2 Ditto engraved tea and coffee services
20 Pairs ditto ditto snuffers and trays
6 Ditto butter dishes, stands, and covers
Plated spoons and forks
E&Co 20.
Albert metal dish covers, in sets of 6 each; a new and durable article
Very elegant 3, 4, and 5-light Ormolu candelabra, with cut lustre drops
British plate spoons, forks, &c.
Electro-plated flower vases, paper stands, &c.
Terms at sale. 6061

SPECIAL WOOL SALE.
MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Produce Store, Circular Quay, on MONDAY, 15th March, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,
32 bales greasy wool
Terms, cash. 5928

ELEGANT AND VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Glass, Horses, Carriage, &c.
The Property of Dr. Shank, M.D.
To be sold at his Residence, Woolloomooloo, in consequence of his immediate departure for Hobart Town.
MR. MORT has received instructions from Dr. Shank, M.D., to sell by public auction, at that gentleman's residence, Woolloomooloo, on MONDAY, March 15, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the Household Furniture, &c., comprising—
Handsome sideboards, with cellarets and drawer
Loo, card, and dining tables
Dining and drawing room chairs
Iron bedsteads
Hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows, &c.
Chests drawers, wardrobe
Dressing tables, dressing glasses
China, glassware, plated ware, &c.
CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c.
An excellent phaeton, for one or two horses; set of silver-mounted carriage harness for a pair, nearly new
SQUATTER, chesnut gelding, 8 years old, by YOUNG EMIGRANT out of a half-bred Arab mare, very fast, has won several private matches, a perfectly made town hackney, quiet and free from vice, and a good hunter.
PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES.
MOHAWK, a bay Gelding, with black points, got by ST GEORGE out of MINNA, foaled 6th January, 1848, broken into saddle, double, and has been occasionally driven in single harness, sound, active, and free from vice, 16½ hands high.
DOBBIN, a bay Gelding, black points, got by HANET, out of DAISY, foaled 16th November, 1846, broken in to single and double harness, sound, free from vice, a good stepper, and perfectly steady.
These Horses were bought out of the Tenterfield Stud 12 months ago, are a capital match, and have done little or no work.
☞ Catalogues will be ready for delivery at the rooms of the Auctioneer on the morning of Friday, 12th instant, and the furniture will be on view on Saturday afternoon, the 13th. 5860

NEAR TO WIDE BAY.
3540 SHEEP.
MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY, 13th April, at 11 o'clock,
The following lot of Sheep, now running at the station of A. Trevithwin, Esq., called RAWBELL, Burnett River.
2160 Ewes, of ages (none very old)
300 Maiden Ewes
910 Weaners (August lambs)
1132 Wethers, 15 months to 4 years old
30 Rams
4542 more or less
☞ These are first-class sheep, and well worthy the attention of parties desirous of adding to their flocks in this district. 6052

THE WELLINGTON DISTRICT.
By order of the Representatives of the late James Raymond, Esq.
Those valuable Stations, known as MURRUMBIDGEREE, LITTLE RIVER, and COBRA URAGY, together with the excellent Stock now depasturing thereupon, consisting of—
4000 Sheep,
1400 Head of Cattle,
34 Horses,
The whole of which will be sold IN ONE LOT.
MR. MORT has instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on TUESDAY, 16th March, at 11 o'clock,
The highly valuable pastoral property above mentioned, and of which the following are a few particulars:—
1st. The MURRUMBIDGEREE, comprising 24,064 acres, is the Head Station, upon which are considerable improvements, comprising comfortable Cottage, containing parlour and dining-room, two bed-rooms, passage, large size store, and an office. The Cottage is surrounded by a garden, the enclosure of which also takes in the outbuildings, consisting of kitchen, store, two-stall stable, double box stable, and other convenient buildings. There are two paddocks for stock, about 200 acres, each well and substantially fenced, and two cultivation paddocks of about 10 acres each also well fenced. There is also a large and strong stockyard (besides an older one), with convenient huts contiguous for stockmen and farm labourers.
N.B.—This run has a frontage to the Macquarie River about 12 miles.
2nd. THE LITTLE RIVER STATION, comprising 25,700 acres, has upon it a woolshed, besides huts and sheep-yards, at all the out-stations.
N.B.—The frontage of this run to the Macquarie and Little Rivers, is about 18 miles.
3rd.—THE "COBRA URAGY" Run comprises 12,800 acres.
This station is used as a winter run, and forms a valuable adjunct to the others "as a rest" run.
THE SHEEP AND CATTLE
as well as the horses, are unquestionably good stock. The sheep were originally selected from the flocks of Nelson Lawson, Esq., and warranted sound and never to have been diseased. The wool of the present season sold for 1s. 3d. per pound, in Sydney. Much pains has been taken to improve the cattle stock, and it is well known in the district that considerable expense has been incurred in the procuring of bulls, one of the best ever imported into the colony, and which cost £220, having been in the herd. The horses have also been bred with much care and great judgment, and in the selection of both sires and dams a large sum of money was expended by the late proprietor, on this portion of his stock.
4th.—☞ The combined capabilities of the runs are equal to 10,000 sheep and 2000 cattle, and perhaps there is no more complete and convenient establishment in the district. The improvements have cost upwards of £860. The post runs by the cottage twice a week.
After the above,
A Cattle Station on the Bogan, known as LOWER MUDALL WEST, comprising 16,000 acres, together with 400 head of Cattle.
☞ The stock are similar to those above described, and the station is well grassed and watered, and the country *very fattening*. This is a snug run for a party of small means, and will be sold to the highest bidder.
P. S.—Terms for both the above properties may be had on application to the auctioneer whowill also give any further information that may be required. 2868

TO STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, Grocers, Country Storekeepers, and Others.
FORTY-TWO PACKAGES STATIONERY.
MR. MORT has received instructions from the Importers to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 17th March, at 11 o'clock,
Imperial brown, 40, 50, and 70 lbs.
Bag cap, 30 and 36 lbs.
Double small hand, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 lbs.
Double crown, 12, 14, 16 lbs.
Imperial casing
Double crown ditto
Royal ditto
Niconee ditto
Sheathing ditto
Royal plate paper
Blue and plain demy
White and coloured shop demy
Rose-laid, yellow wove, and mourning papeteries
Black bordered envelopes
Copying ink, all sizes
Black ink, ditto
Copying paper, folio and quarto
Large blue post paper
Foolscap
Account books, all sizes
Bronze inkstands
Parchment, 18 x 24, 18 x 27, 23 x 23, 23 x 28, 28 x 32
Music paper
Cartridge paper
Blotting paper
Music demy for printing music
Brief
Tissue paper, white and coloured
Memorandum books, 8vo metallic
Richardson's copying books, complete
Marking ink, ink powders
Quills, Mitchell's pens, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 5929

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.
By order of the Executors of the late Mr. Thomas Britten.
MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 17th March, at 11 o'clock precisely,
IN ONE LOT,
The whole of the valuable Stock-in-Trade of the late Mr. Thomas Britten, comprising—
An extensive assortment of Novels, Miscellaneous Literature, Poetical Works, Works on Education, Natural History, &c., &c.
Also,
Stationery in every variety, large collection of School Books, &c., &c.
In fact, every article necessary for any person wishing to commence business as a Bookseller and Stationer.
Terms, liberal, may be known on application to the Auctioneer, who will give orders to view the stock. Catalogues are in course of preparation. 5724

UNRESERVED SALE.
MR. SAMUEL CALLAWAY will sell by public auction, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 29th and 30th days of March, at the residence of Mr. William Irons Crew, (who, on account of ill health, is about to remove to another part of the colony), situate in George-street, Windsor,
The residue of his STOCK-IN-TRADE, consisting of—
A large assortment of Drapery
Hardware and Ironmongery
Groceries of every description
And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention in an advertisement.
Sale to commence each day at 11 o'clock.
Terms at sale.
All persons indebted to the above W. I. Crew, are requested to settle the amount of their respective bills forthwith. 5971

ORNAMENTAL RESIDENCE,
Situate at the head of William-street, immediately opposite the Rose Bank Estate.
MR. MORT has instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on TUESDAY, 16th March, at 11 o'clock,
Without any reserve whatever,
That very elegant Elizabethan-built House, at present occupied by the proprietor, Mr. T. W. Shepherd.
☞ This is a snug property for a small family; the workmanship very superior, the site exceedingly healthy, and the distance from the Post Office only a few minutes' walk.
Title, first-rate. 6061

FIRST-RATE INVESTMENT.
Most Important Sale of Maitland Properties.
PAULOVICH'S STORE
QUEEN'S ARMS INN.
To Capitalists and Others.
MR. A. DODDS has received instructions from Frederick Ebsworth, Esq., Managing Director of the Commercial Bank, Sydney, to sell by auction, on the ground, on Wednesday, the 31st day of March, at 11 o'clock.
All that piece or parcel of land, situate in West Maitland, having a frontage to High-street of 70 feet 6 inches, with a depth of 660 feet or thereabouts, on which is erected the extensive store at present occupied by Mr. Paulovich, at a rental of £120 per annum.
The main building is substantially built of stone, contiguous to which is a brick building used as a store-room. It comprises on the ground floor, commodious shop, ware room, show room, and store room, and on the second floor, drawing room, parlour, three large sized bedrooms, lobby, and hall.
Detached is a brick built kitchen, with servants' room up stairs.
And at the rear, hay house, cart house, with extensive stabling.
Also,
All that piece or parcel of land, situate in West Maitland, adjoining the above, having a frontage to High-street of 70 feet 6 inches, by a depth of 660 feet, more or less; on which stands the QUEEN'S ARMS INN, occupied by Mr. James Young, at a rental of £50 per annum. It contains three parlours, five bed rooms, sitting-room, bar-room, tap-room, and store-room, large sized kitchen, laundry, and bake-house, stable, and many other conveniences.
Terms, liberal.
Title, unexceptionable.
A. Dodds has great pleasure in directing the attention of capitalists and others to the sale of those highly valuable premises, situate in the principal street of West Maitland, and known as Paulovich's Stores and the "Queen's Arms Inn," both of which command an increasing and lucrative business. Looking at the immense traffic now upon the northern roads, and of the increasing demand for house property since the discovery of the Australian gold fields, it is certain that it will become much more valuable, especially in Maitland. 5789

CHURCH AND SCHOOL ESTATES.
LEASES FOR SEVEN, FOURTEEN, AND TWENTY-ONE YEARS.
ON Monday, the 29th March next, the following Lands belonging to the Church and School Estates, will be put up to public auction, at the Court of Requests, Sydney, at 11 A.M. precisely.
The following is the plan upon which these lands will be offered for public competition.
A lease will be granted for 21 years, the tenant having the option, to determine it at the expiration of the first or second term of 7 years. The rental of the second and third terms will be successively increased by half the amount of the annual rent of the first term, viz., in the following ratio, 4, 6, 8.
The lease will not contain any clause to prevent underletting, but the under-tenants will in no way be recognized by the Government; and the original lessee, unless a transfer be formally executed by the Agent, will be held responsible for the due payment of the rent.
The usual reservation as to making roads, constructing bridges, &c., will be introduced; but the reservation will not extend to timber, which the tenant will be allowed to cut.
The rent for the first year must be paid on the day of sale; after which period the rent will be payable in advance, yearly, when the annual rent is below thirty pounds, and half-yearly, when the rent is not less than that sum.
Any lands not bid for at the day of sale, will be open to selection by private contract at the upset price. Lithographed plans and further particulars may be obtained on application to the Agent.

Leases to date from 1st April, 1852.

Lot.	Lot on Plan.	Acres.	County.	Parish.	Upset Price per Lot. £	s.	d.
1	27	640	Bathurst	Oakley	3	0	0
2	28	640	do.	do.	3	0	0
3	14	106	Northumberland	Gosforth	1	0	0
4	Farm 1	105	Gloucester	Horton	1	10	0
5	" 3	113	do.	do.	1	10	0
6	12, 13, 14, 15	2800	do.	Tarean	4	0	0
7	9, 10, 11, 12	2853	do.	Karuah	14	0	0
8	10, 11, 12	2320	do.	Thalaba	6	0	0
9	13, 14, 15	2320	do.	Trevor	6	0	0
10	16, 17, 18	2320	do.	do.	6	0	0
			Lease to date from 12 April, 1852.				
11	5	651	St. Vincent	Bruce	10	0	0

W. H. CHRISTIE,
Agent Church and School Lands.
Church and School Estates Office,
Bent-street, 27th February, 1852. 5974

CHURCH AND SCHOOL LAND.
BUILDING LEASES.
THE following Lots, forming a portion of the Church and School Land at the Glebe, and adjoining the properties of George Allen, Esq., M.C., and John Wood, Esq., will be put up for sale by public auction, on Building Leases for ninety-nine years, on Monday, the 29th March next, at noon, at the Government Land Sales' Room, Court of Requests.
The Annual Rent is payable in advance.
A plan of the Land and the form of Lease may be seen at the Office of the Agent of the Church and School Estates, Bent-street.
Any Lots not bid for at the sale, will be open to private contract at the upset price.

Lot on plan	Frontage.	Depth. Chns.	Inks.	Area. a.	r.	p.	Upset price per Annum. £	s.	d.
1	1 Chain.	3	50	0	1	16	3	0	0
2	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	0	0
3	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	0	0
4	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	0	0
5	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	0	0
6	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	0	0
7	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	0	0
8	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	0	0
9	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	0	0
10	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	0	0
11	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	0	0
12	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	0	0
13	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	0	0
14	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	0	0
15	7,, 4 links.	3	75	3	0	20	15	0	0

W. H. CHRISTIE,
Agent Church and School Lands.
Church and School Estates Office,
Bent-street, February 27, 1852. 5973

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP and JOHN FAIRFAX, at the "Morning Herald" Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Saturday, March 13, 1852.

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